


## INVICTUS shoes



The  
**Price of Economy**

CHEAP Shoes never save you any money In the end they cost you far more than they are worth.

The Price of Economy is the cost of a pair of INVICTUS SHOES—The Best Good Shoe. Will outwear two pairs of cheap shoes.

MADE IN CANADA

**INVICTUS**

**J. V. BERSCHT**

## Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We will buy your  
**WILD DUCKS**  
and other saleable game

**LEUSZLER BLOCK**

Phone 127

## THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,800,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$234,000,000

**GRAIN CHECKS CASHED**

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT**

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

**J. W. DORAN, Manager** - **Didsbury Branch**

Advertisements in the Pioneer  
are silent salesmen

### Fair a Success

The fourteenth annual Didsbury Fair of 1916 has passed into the roll of past events and although there have been a larger number of exhibits at previous exhibitions this year's was just as effective in its educational features and a means of getting together to discuss agricultural matters as any that has ever been held. As usual a rain storm came up just as the judging in the horse ring had been completed, about 4.30, which made the crowd scatter for town as hard as they could go but the weather had been splendid up till that time.

The attendance was hardly up to that of last year but in talking to several of the farmers present the Pioneer representative learned that the reason for this and the smaller number of exhibits was the fact that some of the roads in the country were almost impassable and that a lot of people would not come in on that account.

The horse exhibit as usual was exceptionally good and was a revelation to the newcomers to the district. Dobson Bros. of Three Hills had no less than thirty head on exhibition which of course helped to swell the horse exhibits to some extent, but the individual exhibitors were also out in force. In the judging the class for ladies saddle horse, ridden, was a feature of the afternoon, no less than ten being out for the red ribbon. This event greatly interested the spectators as the horses were in the pink of condition and their fair riders showed expert knowledge of how to handle their mounts.

Cattle were not as much in evidence as in former years, but there were some good exhibits in the Hereford classes.

Swine were not very plentiful, Mr. Otto Klein having the largest exhibit and taking a large number of red ribbons.

Poultry classes were fairly well filled there being some fine exhibits of the feathered tribe.

In the tents the ladies work was not up to the usual standard as far as the number of exhibits was concerned but the quality was there.

The roots and grains exhibit was also smaller than usual although the samples shown were exceedingly good.

The flower exhibit was not up to last year's display in quantity but there were some beautiful blooms both in cut flowers and plants, Mrs. Geo. Liesemer taking first for her fine collection of plants.

The government exhibit from Lacombe, under the charge of Mr. J. A. Lawson, was well patronized. The exhibit consisted mostly of small models of different buildings and appliances for stock and poultry raising.

The Schools exhibit was also one that deserved praise, the handpainting being exceptionally well done, some in fact would have been a credit to older persons.

The auction sale of the Holstein calf and the Red Cross quilt for Red Cross Fund did not take place as the rain storm came on just as this event was to have been pulled off.

The hard work of Secretary Reed and the Executive of the Fair Board made the Fair a bigger success this year than would otherwise have been the case because of so many unfavorable conditions with which they had to contend.

The list of prize winners will be published shortly.

### Council Meets

A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday night last week (Monday being a holiday,) all the Council and officials being present.

One or two communications were read. One from the C.P.R. re drainage stating that they were willing to do the work wanted but that it was impossible to get labor at present. They would do the work at the first possible chance.

Another communication was from the lawyers of the Hotel Co. re appeal of taxes stating that if the town would throw off the business tax for the year 1916 they would withdraw the appeal. The appeal was against all taxes.

The Council considered the matter and decided that as there seemed little chance of collecting the business tax this year that a rebate might as well be given and the matter closed up. All the Council voted in favor with one exception, this Councillor not voting either way.

The Mayor stated that he and Councillor Reed had been informed that for some reason there was a misunderstanding in regard to re-opening the hotel and that it had been suggested that he and Councillor Reed go down and interview Mr. McMillan of the Brewing Co.

On motion the Mayor and Councillor Reed were instructed to go to Calgary and see Mr. McMillan.

The Mayor brought up the matter of extension of leave for the soldiers in the district as the harvest would be late on account of bad weather and there was a request that the men be allowed to stay longer; the Red Deer Board of Trade had also requested the Mayor to take up the matter with any other farmers organization in town and he reported that he had taken up the question with Mr. P. R. Reed, Secretary of the Agricultural Society, who fully concurred that something should be done along this line. The action taken by other towns were by sending telegrams to Gen. Cruickshank at Calgary, and Premier Borden at Ottawa.

The Council thought that everything should be done that was possible to get this leave extended and left the matter in the hands of the Mayor to take action.

The Council then adjourned.

### Fined For Riding on Sidewalk

Because a young fellow thought there was more sport riding horseback on the cement sidewalks than on the road it cost him \$8 and \$2 costs on Monday.

The event was pulled off on Sunday afternoon on the block north of the Royal Bank before a lot of young fellows who enjoyed the sport but evidently did not realize the seriousness of the prank. Fortunately for them they were not also caught in the act of showing their horsemanship in this manner.

The case was called on Monday afternoon before Mayor Osmond the defendant pleading guilty, and a fine was imposed as stated above. When imposing the fine the magistrate stated that the authorities were determined to put a stop to the practice of riding either on horseback or bicycle on the sidewalks and that in this case because cement sidewalks cost the ratepayers too much money to have them used for this purpose and also because those who participated thought it a great joke besides the danger of breaking the plate glass windows of the stores, he would have to make the sentence severe enough for an example.

The by-law under which the charge was laid places a maximum fine of \$50 and costs or thirty days imprisonment.

### Notice to Cream Shippers

Beginning September 16th and until further notice, I quote the following prices for the different grades of Cream:

Sweet Cream, 35c per lb. Butterfat No. 1 Churning 33c per lb.

Owing to the large export demand for Butter the market will be good for balance of season. I anticipate a further advance in the near future, and may be able to advance the above prices considerably. If so you will get the benefit.

Ship your Milk or Cream to me and secure the Highest Market Price the year round.

**R. LeBLANC,**  
Clover Hill Creamery

### New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$2,048.45

### Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$848.45

### Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$450.32

### FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—Notify.

**WESTERN GRAIN CO.,**  
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

**RYE A SPECIALTY.** "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

### BUSINESS LOCALS

#### 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**FOR SALE**—A good second-hand McCormick 8 ft. binder. Apply P. H. Lantz, Didsbury.

**LOST**—Between town and Allan Hunsperger's a blue coat. Finder please return to this office.

**FARMER WITH TEAM** and wagon, and wife as cook, want work. 3 children. State wages and when required in first letter. Address Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

**LOST**—On road between Didsbury and Elkton on Saturday, September 9th, a small parcel of letters addressed to Mrs. Coates, and Mr. Hogan of Elkton. Please return to Mrs. Geo. Hogg, Elkton, P. O.

**FOR SALE**—A medium sized safe in good order. Just the thing for a farmer or small business man. Apply to Pioneer office.

**LOST**—Between Carstairs and Mr. S. Umbach's farm a black fur lap robe with dark green lining. Finder will receive suitable reward by returning same to Didsbury Pioneer office.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

**When will You Save if you don't Save NOW?**

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the **Union Bank of Canada** is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

**DIDSBURY BRANCH**

**T. W. Cuncannon, Manager**  
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.



## The Congestion from a Bad Cold Cured Coughs Loosened Up In One Hour

**Nerviline Rubbed On At  
Night --- You're Well  
Next Morning.**

**Nerviline Never Fails**

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured? This method is simplicity itself; rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline," rub it in good and deep; lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the

phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly. There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't any liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50 cent bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes the doctor's bills small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the small 25 cent size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

## Giant Enemy Biplanes a Myth

**Some Big Ones Built for Water, But  
None Have Yet Been Met**

Giant German biplanes, it is officially announced by the French War Department, are a myth, and in any case they have never been met with on the battle front. The statement adds:

"It is certain, however, that Germany has built biplanes of an exceptional size and power to be used as hydro-aeroplanes. One of these is 22 metres (75 feet) across, with four motors and able to carry six passengers. Another, 42 metres (137 feet) across, with three motors of 200 horse-power each, is said to have been constructed at Friedrichshaven and to have flown over Lake Constance. If so, these experiments must have had bad results, for the machine nowhere has been met.

"Aircraft of great power on service on the land front are the two motored aeroplanes. One is the Aviatik type, 24 metres (78 feet) across. It is steered by three rudders. It has places for an observer or a gunner and a machine gun behind the pilot, and for another, gunner on the balcony before the pilot. The other type is of a similar model but more rapid in flight. The motors in these aeroplanes are of 220 horse-power."

### Soldiers' View of War.

Romain Rolland publishes two letters from a French schoolmaster, now sergeant at the front. He says in one of them: "All I have seen and heard since I have been here convinces me that war can never be hated enough, and also that those engaged in warfare hate it from the bottom of their hearts. It is most cordially detested. The 'Poilu' (the soldier) has nothing warlike about him; his greatest wish is to return home from the war and never to have anything again to do with it. I assure you that the soldiers of today are the most confirmed pacifists of the future. These people will continue to do their duty, as that is necessary for peace, a victorious peace, that thought is always uppermost in their minds."—Sennar. Litteraire (quoted in Vossische Zeitung).

First Girl: What's biology mean?  
Second Girl: Why, it's the science of shopping, I suppose.

**Do Tea  
and Coffee  
Disagree**

Many are not aware of the ill effects of tea or coffee drinking until a bilious attack, frequent headaches, nervousness, or some other ailment, starts them thinking.

Ten days off both tea and coffee and on

**POSTUM**

—the pure food-drink—will show anyone, by the better health that follows, how tea or coffee has been treating them.

**"There's a Reason"  
for  
POSTUM**

Sold by Grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,  
Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1120

## Varieties of Grain

**Farmers Should Know the Names of  
Seeds They Sow**

Twenty per cent. of the 400 farmers visited in the Agricultural Survey in Ontario in 1915 did not know the name of any variety of grain sown on their farms. In Dundas county, where 100 farms were visited, of a total of 86 farmers growing barley only 11 knew the variety grown. Fifty-two per cent. of the 400 farmers visited in the province were growing barley and only 18 per cent. knew the name of the variety.

Only 64 per cent. of all the farmers visited knew the name of the variety of oats they were sowing. Those who do not know the variety used may be sowing grain unsuited for their farms. There is very little excuse for the prevalence of such conditions. Every farmer sowing an unknown grain lives within reach of some farmer who grows a known sort of proved excellence, from whom seed can be obtained. Farmers wishing to obtain seed for next year should arrange for it early and choose a variety which has been tested and proved to be good. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the various Agricultural Colleges have carried on such tests for the benefit of farmers, the results of which may be obtained free upon application.—F.C.N.

**Women and Asthma.**—Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found, helpless in the grip of this relentless disease unless they have availed themselves of the proper remedy. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought new hope and life to many such. Testimonials, sent entirely without solicitation, show the enormous benefit it has wrought among women everywhere.

### Married King Harold's Daughter

Vladimir Volynski, in the neighborhood of which hard fighting is raged both in the Petrograd and Vienna telegrams, is compounded of two Russian names, yet only came into Russian possession at the great partition of Poland in 1793. Volynski was a name of a trusted minister of Peter the Great, whose execution after his master's death was brought about by Biren, the German creature of the Duchess of Courland. With the name of Vladimir are many associations cherished by Russians, but the most interesting one to us recalls the great Vladimir Monomach, who married Gytha, the daughter of our English King Harold—the first royal alliance between this country and our new and great ally.—London Chronicle.

### SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

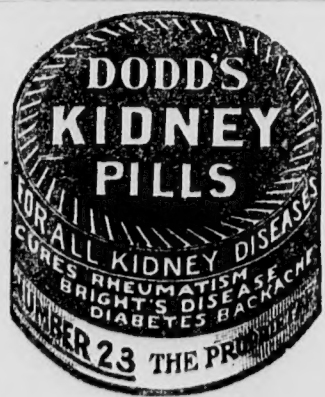
At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Korean Customs.

When you first enter Korea, it just seems like a mysterious dream. Their ways are queer and just backward to ours, and when they see you coming they will ask, "Where are you going?" or "What are you going to do?" And they are very polite.

The Korean people talk in a coarse, loud voice. At first when you hear them it sounds as though they are quarreling, but they are only having a friendly chat. They also have three kinds of tones—high, low and middle. To the old people and people above them they talk in the high tone; to the children and servant, they talk in the low tone, and to their equals or among themselves they talk in the middle tone.

They eat on tables about one foot and a half long and six inches high, and the women wait on the men at each meal, for they are not allowed to eat with the men, and are really only servants. They call the men their lords and masters, and the men receive all the love, if there is any, for the father gets a wife for his son, and the son rarely ever sees his wife before the wedding day.—Birmingham News.



**EXCELSIOR**

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1890

Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

## Game as a National Asset

**Game Preserves Necessary to Protect What Remains**

Judging from the rate at which the wild creatures of North America are now being destroyed, fifty years hence there will be no large game left in the United States nor in Canada, outside of rigidly protected game preserves. It is therefore the duty of every good citizen to promote the protection of forests and wild life and the creation of game preserves, while a supply of game remains. Every man who finds pleasure in hunting or fishing should be willing to spend both time and money in active work for the protection of forests, fish and game.

In the settled and civilized regions of North America there is no real necessity for the consumption of wild game as human food; nor is there any good excuse for the sale of game for food purposes. The operations of market hunters should be prohibited everywhere, under severe penalties.

The highest purpose which the killing of wild game and game fishes can hereafter be made to serve is in furnishing objects to overworked men for tramping and camping trips in the wilds, and the value of wild game as human food should no longer be regarded as an important factor in its pursuit.—Code of Ethics, Michigan Wild Life League.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**

### Popular Spirit in England

Some Britons are born patriots, others achieve patriotism, and still others—Yes, the paraphrase holds good all the way through. Only those who have had patriotism thrust on them constitute a very small minority of the British public.

Conscription is no criterion. There were less than a million eligibles left to be conscripted. The majority of these would have volunteered if the reasons why their services were required had been freely, frankly stated. Lots of Britishers have relatives in Missouri; some more skeptical than others. The military powers thought they couldn't take the British public into their confidence without enlightening the Germans. "Your king and country need you," they said. That sufficed for five million men; the others wanted details.—Ed. L. Keen, of United Press

### "Air" Losses

Reliable information shows that the German air losses in one month were 3 aeroplanes brought down in the British lines, 7 certainly brought down in the German lines, and 11 probably brought down in the German lines, making a total of 21 certain and 11 probable German losses. For the same period the German losses on the French front were 10 brought down and 7 seriously damaged. The Germans on July 7 said that only 7 German machines had been lost.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

### Reaping the Harvest of Lies

A recent appeal made to the German people by the German general staff not to accept the claims of the Allies to victories on the western front, claims that are "fantastic hymns of victory that mock the truth," inclines the student of contemporary history to indulge in a reminiscent mood. Since July, 1914, the German Government has been the victim of self-deception and guilty at times of efforts, to deceive its own people. At the very outset of the struggle certain events rapidly succeeding each other filled the Kaiser and his ministers with amazement. The German Government is now reaping the harvest that its initial blunders, misrepresentations and misconceptions sowed. No official proclamations can prevent a nation that has paid a frightful price for its unjustified reliance upon the good judgment and good faith of its leaders from eventually realizing the deplorable situation in which it has been placed by men who should have known the truth at the beginning and who will now find it impossible to conceal unpleasant facts.—New York Sun.

Mose Postum: Ah thought yo' was goin' to work today, Pete?  
Pete Persimmons: Ah got a receive, Mah wife died suddenly dis mawnin'.

A locomotive going at express speed is said to give 1,056 puffs a mile.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-1 N-2 N-3

**THERAPION**  
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, STAMINA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, ETC. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT CURES ALL THESE AFFECTIONS. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT CURES ALL THESE AFFECTIONS. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT CURES ALL THESE AFFECTIONS.

**BOOK ON  
DOG DISEASES  
And How to Feed**  
Mailed free to any address by the Author  
**H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.**  
118 West 31st Street, New York

**Wood's Phosphorine.**  
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worms, Dependence, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory, Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Watson's.)

## The Future of the Teuton

The fate of the Hohenzollern dynasty is of less importance than the future of the German people. Individuals may rise or fall, but a great nation should not perish because of the selfishness or the wickedness of a ruler or of an oligarchy.

While there are fatal defects in the German system of education there are elements in it which command universal admiration. German efficiency is no myth, no illusion. Unhappily it has been misapplied, but when Prussian militarism has been destroyed, the ability of educated Germany will survive. Even if territorially Germany should be disintegrated, Germans will find a field for their peculiar aptitudes in other countries, as well as in their own. When Greece fell, it was the Greek tutors and artists that educated the rich and powerful Romans. Germany is not a land of artists but a land of what in the jargon of today we call "scientists." Every progressive country will welcome the able German who seeks to make a livelihood or fortune by his practical knowledge of science.—From The Rochester Post-Express.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.**

### Those English Geographers

The London Star says of the review of Canadian troops in England: "Altogether there were nearly 20,000 of them, the pick of the manhood of Canada from the towns and prairies of British Columbia and Vancouver." Which moves Punch to remark that, in its anxiety for geographical accuracy, the Star might have added that the review was held somewhere between London and England.

"Was her father violent when you asked him for her hand?"  
"Was he? Great guns! I thought he'd shake my hand off."

## YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

**Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.**

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy. She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 529 High St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs helpful advice, ask her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.



# UNHAPPY ENDING OF GERMANY'S ATTEMPT AT WORLD DOMINATION

GERMAN DESPOTISM VERSUS MODERN DEMOCRACY

Harvard University Professor Has Issued a Denunciation of the  
Atrocious War Waged by the Hohenzollerns, in Which He  
Expresses No Doubt As To How the Struggle Will End

Over the imprint of the Houghton-Mifflin Company of Boston, and under the title "Germany versus Civilization," has just appeared one of the most effective denunciations of the "atrocious war" waged by German despotism against modern democracy. The author, William Roscoe Thayer, has long been closely identified with Harvard University, and is an historical writer of established repute. From first to last his monograph deals not with the military events, but with the fundamental issues at stake, and the evolution of Germany which made her ready for such an attempt at world domination. With him the conclusion of the whole matter is this:

"Those of us who believe in civilization know that liberty, the soul of democracy, is the condition without which permanent spiritual good can neither spring up nor thrive. In its deathless presence the Imperial lusts of the Hohenzollerns, like the Empires of those who were greater than they, are seen in their true nature: material, mundane, mortal."

On the minds of those who have retained their essential humanity the effect of such an exposition is inevitably obsessive and depressive. The Prussianization of Germany is here traced as a process which tends to deepen the gloom hanging over the future of a State that might have been a potent factor in the uplift of humanity and in the progress of civilization. So far from having been drawn in too strong colors, the sketch by Mr. Thayer might have been made still more sombre by taking into view the existence of the Holy Roman Empire for practically a thousand years before Prussia experienced her modern revival, prior to the battle of Waterloo. From that time on it became an issue between Hohenzollern and Hapsburg, which should dominate the German area in Europe. Bismarck and Sadova settled the matter in favor of Prussia, and thus doomed both States to a common moral destruction. Their coalition in this unprecedented double suicide will always be the greatest of all historical ironies.

Mr. Thayer has no lingering doubts as to how the gigantic struggle is going to end, any more than he has questionings as to Prussia's motives or as to the diabolism of her kultur, which shuts out alike justice, freedom, pity and chivalry. "Under whatever name kultur operates, it tends downwards. The individual who thinks himself a superman is likely to end in a madhouse or on the gallows; the nation, despotic King, or hierarchy which substitutes its own selfish interests for humanity, shuts itself out from humanity, becomes inhuman, revives and worships standards of the Beast, and heads straight for perdition."

The part played by his own country in this awful contest for supremacy between Prussian kultur and human civilization arouses in Mr. Thayer a feeling of contemptuous indignation that finds expression in a torrent of burning invective. He tears to shreds all pleas for neutrality in the face of such alternatives as Germany has presented to America in the absolutely unprovoked and unmitigatedly brutal treatment of Belgium, and unhesitatingly alleges that if Germany's course had not been checked in Belgium and stopped in France she would have tried to overthrow Great Britain and overrun America.—Toronto Globe.

## An Invisible Clock.

A public clock which can be heard but not seen is one of London's curious possessions. It is in the tower of St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, and is the only public clock in the immediate neighborhood. It chimes the quarters and the hours, but commits itself no further. It has no dial, no hands, no outward and visible sign of any kind to show that it is a clock. This eccentricity, it is explained, is the result of two causes, one aesthetic, the other financial. When the tower was built in 1897 a clock was suggested as an afterthought, but the architect protested that it would mean the addition of 15 feet to the tower, and the ruin of its cherished proportions. A second point was that the church, having but slender funds, could not afford a clock with a dial. A compromise was arrived at by installing the works of a chiming clock in the belfry without dial or hands.

"How long did you stay in your last place?"

"Two weeks, mum, and before I agree to come to work for you I should like to know how long you kept the last girl you had."

First Voluntary Aid: This patient's temperature is 105 degrees. What shall I do?

Second Voluntary Aid: Put him down 100. The doctor gets so nervous if it's more.

## Anti-Hailstorm Cannon

Used Successfully in European Countries to Protect Growing Crops

While the guns of the European armies are thundering incessantly on many battlefields in their mission of killing men and destroying man's works, the grape cultivators of France, in their turn, are using artillery to good advantage. But theirs is not destructive artillery; they are using guns only to protect their vineyards against the destructive effects of hailstorms, which are not infrequent in the grape growing districts.

Anti-hailstorm guns cannot be said to be novelties in the strictest sense of the word, for they date back to 1896, when an Austrian named Stieger who had had an opportunity of witnessing the devastation caused by hailstorms each year in districts of his country, conceived the idea of firing a cannon shot at the clouds charged with hail, using an artillery piece of special design. Stieger learned that as a result of artillery fire, directed against the clouds, the threatened storm moved elsewhere before bursting, thus saving the crops in the immediate vicinity of the anti-hailstorm artillery.

A short time later similar experiments were carried out in Italy, followed soon after by the introduction of this method of protecting grape vines and cereal crops in France. In the latter country the use of anti-hailstorm guns has been extended until today they are in general use, principally in the Bordeaux, Bourgogne and Champagne regions.

A representative type of the anti-hailstorm cannon is composed of four main members. First a tripod which serves to support the carriage mechanism; second, a breechloading mechanism which receives the cartridge and explodes it by means of a striking or firing pin; third, a smoke stack or funnel which is a continuation of the breechloading member and serves as an outlet for the gases; and fourth, a sheet of iron measuring three or four metres (9 to 12 feet) long, surmounting the cannon and passing the roof of the shed that serves as a shelter for the cannon and its operators.

Following the discharge of the cannon, there escapes from the stack or funnel a whirling shaft of air, which according to a French authority, M. Vermorel, brings about certain changes in the atmosphere. The condensation produced by the discharge modifies the unstable electrical state of the hailstorms that compose the clouds most feared by the agriculturists. Whatever may be the merit of these theories offered in explanation of the anti-hailstorm cannon, the fact remains that this odd artillery is serving its purpose well—Scientific American.

## Royal Army Medical Corps

Lord Derby, British Under-Secretary for War, said in a recent interview with a representative of the Brooklyn Eagle: "The battle of the Allies on the Somme has emphatically demonstrated that the British organization is markedly superior in one very important respect to that of Germany—our hospital arrangements are superb. I believe that the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps is unsurpassed by that in any war we have ever fought. Our soldiers, wounded one morning on the front in France, twenty-four hours later receive medical attention in London hospitals. Such a feat is unparalleled, and I think may be taken as a fair indication of the efficiency of the new armies. Wounded men are transported rapidly for long distances along the roads, while the railways are carrying large quantities of munitions, food and medical supplies toward the fighting lines. The new steel helmet has completely vindicated its adoption. I have heard unofficially that minor casualties in the Somme have been reduced considerably by the use of this device. Minor head wounds are extremely rare."

American commercial travellers in India are double in number this year as compared with last year, and they are bidding rates for general merchandise orders that "knock out" British competitors. On the other hand a large number of firms have given the United States houses to understand that as soon as the war is over they will revert to their British shippers.

Willis: I wonder if there will ever be universal peace?

Gillis: Sure. All they've got to do is to get the nations to agree that in case of war the winner pays the pensions.

About 100 species of oysters have been classified by scientists.

## Britain's Meat Supplies

Unlimited Market for Canadian Produce in the Old Country

The United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1914-1915 imported meats having a total value of \$311,000,000. Only \$81,000,000 of this came from British possessions. Out of this latter amount no less than \$16,000,000 was for frozen beef from Australia. It will be seen from this statement that England is to a large extent dependent for her meat supplies upon countries outside of the British Empire. The Argentine sent no less than \$70,000,000 worth of chilled beef, frozen beef and canned beef. Canada contributed little outside of bacon and hams. Since the war broke out there have been continuous demands for meats of all kinds. Enormous supplies have been sent forward by the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay. Some fairly large orders have also been placed in Canada.

With a view to studying the situation on the spot and acquiring information for the direction of Canadian production, Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, early in the year went to England and France, and on his return prepared a report which is amongst the most valuable and suggestive articles in The Agricultural War Book, 1916. This report is also contained in Pamphlet No. 19 of the Live Stock Branch.

The shutting off of the big Russian supply has made a big opening for Canadian eggs, which will continue as long as the war lasts. After the war, Canada can hold her trade if we pay special attention to quality and grading.

Through a lessening of the Danish imports due largely to German purchasing in Denmark, Canada has been enabled greatly to increase her exports. The war demands have been great, and the British workman has been able to buy bacon more freely. Canada can hold this increased trade if we keep up the quality and carefully look to the method of curing. The outlook for the feeding of hogs is promising at the present time.

We produce good beef in Canada, but the quantity of prime available for the British market is as yet quite limited. The home market and the United States appropriate all this. After an interesting trial, however, it has been found that France is, and will continue to be, a good market for our frozen beef; possibly also Italy.

This is but a brief reference to some of the chief points of Mr. Arkell's survey. It would seem that while the war lasts there will be an increasing demand for meat of all kinds, for eggs, poultry and dairy products, particularly cheese. After the war is over there will be some re-adjustments that cannot now be foreseen, but through the enormous destruction of livestock in Europe, and the tremendous drains that have been made on the surplus products of the rest of the world, there must result an enhanced value in live stock of all kinds. There may be some uncertainty as to market conditions of grain after the war, but not so as to live stock and live stock products.

## No Trust in Hohenzollerns

"Nobody Home" to Talk Peace With the Kaiser

The German Chancellor has talked peace in a lordly German sort of way. Ultimate defeat is in sight, so with the approval of the Berlin Government a corps of orators is starting out to educate the public to accept a draw. Von Bethmann-Hollweg has even said that Germany being willing to make terms, the Allies are responsible for all the slaughter and destruction that occurs from this time forward. This is all talk and bluster. How can the Allies think of entering into a peace agreement with the man who invented the "scrap-of-paper" phrase, broke a solemn treaty with Belgium and pleaded national necessity as his excuse for the crime?

What prospects would there be that he or the German Government would keep any peace compact? The whole record of that nation is against acceptance of its pledges or undertakings. If Germany still possessed the strength to do so, would she not disregard any national treaty whatsoever? It is the kernel of German history and the basic principle of German policy that no promise is binding if in the eyes of the war lords the immediate national interests seem to demand otherwise. As is pointed out by most reputable historians, it has been the practise of Prussia and the Hohenzollerns from time immemorial to violate their plighted troth and even to enter into treaties with the intention of breaking them as soon as it became convenient.

It will require something more than the promise of a Bethmann-Hollweg or the Royal hand of a Hohenzollern to assure the Allies of Germany's pacific intentions. As ruled today, Prussianized Germany is so untrustworthy that her opponents cannot consider terms with her until they have driven her back upon her own territory, crushed her on the field of battle, and taught the German masses that the Kaiser's bad faith and militarism will no longer save them. That is why we must refuse peace and keep on fighting. The war must go on until the Kaiser's vast war machine is so broken that it can never again menace the peace and liberties of the world.—Toronto News.

# PREPARATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO PROSECUTE WAR TO THE END

ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES PHENOMENAL

Weekly Output of Cartridges is now Greater by Millions than the  
Annual Output Before Commencement of the War, and  
Other Equipment Being Produced Accordingly

Mr. F. Kellaway, secretary to Dr. Addison, Parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, has imparted some facts and figures respecting the organization and resources at the disposal of the country that constitute a phenomenal accomplishment even in these modern times.

Great Britain, he said recently, which had throughout been the Treasury of the Allies, had now become their armory. There are now scattered up and down the country some 4,000 controlled firms producing munitions of war.

Ninety arsenals have been built or adapted. Our weekly output of 303 cartridge is greater by millions than our annual output before the war. There is a certain machine-gun being produced by the hundred every week in a factory ordered, planned, and built during the past twelve months, which had never been made in Great Britain before 1915. The output of guns and howitzers has been increased by several hundred per cent.

France, Russia and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Many thousands of tons of steel have been and are being sent to France.

There were 184,000 women engaged in war industries in 1914. Today there are 666,000. The total number of war workers in 1914 was 1,198,600. It had now increased to 3,500,000. There were 471 different munition processes upon which women were now engaged.

In every branch of the Ministry of Munitions the best business brains of the country had been placed at the nation's disposal in the great work of industrial reorganization. Some of these men had given up incomes which would make a Cabinet Minister's mouth water, and were working like galley slaves, week in and week out, without a penny reward. If by a business government is meant government by business men, then we had arrived at a business government so far as the Ministry of Munitions was concerned.

"For a long time," Mr. Kellaway added, "our anti-aircraft gunners had been crying out for an improved height-finder for Zeppelins, the existing height-finders being slow, clumsy, and having a margin of error of hundreds of feet. You will realize how that handicapped our gunners in their attempts to bring down Zeppelins. Three men set to work on the problem, and in two or three months they produced a height-finder which gave rapidly and exactly the height of a Zeppelin. It was an important discovery, but the problem was only one of hundreds which are continually cropping up."

## Magnificent Work of Patrol

In a report to the Admiralty, reviewing the operations of the Dover patrol since December, 1915, and recommending numerous officers for meritorious conduct, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commander of the patrol, says that in the six months more than 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men-of-war and auxiliaries, passed through the patrol lines. Of these only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by enemy vessels.

"But to effect this security to merchant shipping," says the Admiral, "I regret that over 4 per cent. of our patrol vessels have been sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men lost to the nation."

The Admiral further notes that the patrol assists in the protection of the flank of all sea transports to and from the British army in France, and that this vast transport has been so thoroughly safeguarded that not a single life has been lost during the sea passage.

## A Slight Misunderstanding

The girl's father, a gruff, stout old fellow, came into the parlor at 9.30 with his watch in his hand. The young man was standing on a chair straightening a picture that the girl had asked him to fix.

"Young man, do you know what time it is?" asked father.

"Yes, sir," replied the youth, jumping down, "I was just going."

He rushed into the hall, seized his coat and hat, with father following. As the caller reached for the door, father again asked him if he knew the time.

"Yes, sir, Good night." And he left without putting his coat on.

The old gentleman turned to his daughter in genuine astonishment: "What is the matter with that young fellow? I wanted him to tell me the time so I could set my watch."

"We dined out last night. Pa disgraced us, as usual."

"How was that?"

"He got to the end of the dinner with three forks and two spoons still unused."

## To Harness the Tides

Planning to Develop Power from the Tides in Bay of Fundy

The tides are about to be tied down to labor. At Wolfville, Nova Scotia, a development company has made a survey on the water of the Bay of Fundy with a view of developing a tide-water project at Cape Split. An American expert in hydraulic production of electricity is the scientific guide of that expedition. As Americans are too proud to develop such tide waters as they have for power, it may be expected that this man on a foreign tide may get results to wake us up in this country. The tides of the Bay of Fundy are as famous for their ups and downs as the revolutions of Mexico, if not more so. A current motor recently experimented with in the Gaspeau River, was twelve feet long and two and one-half feet high, and is reported to have developed power as the tide rose which reached a maximum of two horse-power by the time the machine was submerged. The later experiments at Cape Split are said to have shown that motors developed 50 horse-power in a tide current which ran nine miles an hour. As the machine is made like a crab, it takes advantage of the tide going out as well as coming in.—Worcester Telegram.

## On the Battlefield

Sensations of a Soldier in the Thick of the Fight

Referring to the feeling of a man on the battlefield, an officer of the 13th Canadian Scottish, who has returned to Toronto on leave, states:

"The idea of being killed never affected me in the slightest, and I know many a man who was never any good at sports, and who had no nerve whatever, who made a corking good soldier. My theory is that your nervous system changes altogether. You seem to be a different person. I remember standing up at that show on the 19th of April when a shell came along and literally strewn on a hedge the man who was standing beside me. I felt no sense of fear whatever, only a slight anger. If you are up and doing something you don't mind the shells at all, but if you have to lie in the trench there are occasions on which everybody is scared pea-green, and the man who says he is not is a liar."

"A man sweats a good deal in the trench," continued the officer, "and his greatest need seems to be water rather than food. The men usually get more food than they can eat. The water is not very good even to the most callous taste. France is such a highly cultivated country that the wells are practically sunk in manure piles. To this taste is added various substances which the doctors claim render the water harmless. It may be so, but it doesn't smell like it."

## Germans Show How Wind Blows

Cheap editions of Shakespeare and Dickens' works are being printed and circulated in Germany. Commenting upon the mysterious fact the "Frankfort News" says: "Let us not forget that peace will come, that reconciliation will be sought (the News does not say by whom!), and that for this purpose mutual belle-lettres will provide a medium which should not be underestimated. Especially suitable for this object will be the works of authors who do not directly speak to us of events of our own era."

The Mayor of Munich has again said that the state of affairs in his city is "most revolting. . . . I have been asked to refrain from giving public utterance to the facts on the ground that the enemy may rejoice. I don't care what the enemy knows. The trouble is that the German people do not know what is taking place in their very midst."

## Joke Was On Hun Colonel

An amusing proof of the element of surprise in the French attack is furnished in a story which reached Paris recently from the Santerre front. A German colonel one morning was peacefully shaving in his dugout, when his orderly shouted down: "The French are coming!" The colonel said the German equivalent of "Tell that to the horse marines," and went on lathering. Ten minutes afterwards, with an un-German sense of humor, he told the story to his French captors.—London Times.

Mrs. Youngbride: I'm getting out ice from a new man now, dear.

Youngbride: What's wrong with the other man?

Mrs. Youngbride: The new dealer says he'll give us colder ice for the same money.



## The Live Stock Outlook in Canada

Demand for Live Stock of All Kinds Has Never Been Better

That an era of prosperity is opening for the Canadian farmer, and that he has never been in a more secure position than at present as regards the extension of his breeding operations, is the opinion recently expressed by John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion Government.

In a pamphlet published by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the subject is pretty thoroughly gone into as respects the demand for live stock of all kinds, including horses, which are almost at a premium now, as well as beef cattle, other meat-producing animals and food products.

Canada now has the opportunity of initiating and developing a trade on practically equal terms as against the competition of other nations. Countries which have been engaged in the business for years now possess no particular advantage over their younger rival, Canada. Commercial connections and other trade assets which they formerly possessed have been largely broken down and nullified within the past eighteen months, owing to the war. A new trade era is being established and the farmers of Canada have a better opportunity than ever before to extend their business abroad.

With reference to cattle, the prices current for beef on the Smithfield market during 1915 increased 40 per cent, since the outbreak of war. The supplies of frozen beef cannot nearly meet the demand, and this has forced buyers to take the chilled article, with the result that prices have advanced sharply. The general beef situation emphasizes the shortage of supply. It has never been indicated from any country that there is an undue accumulation of beef in storage or a congestion of cattle going forward to market. Present prices and present demand confirm this fact.

A good herd of milking beef cows will bring in a return as regular as the change of seasons, and if labor is not available two or more calves may be put on a single cow, and better calves reared than if fed by hand. The feeding of these calves until fit for market, whether as baby beef or as butcher or export stock, will ensure a steadier income than can be obtained by a continuance of the old methods. No practice will so tend to conserve female stock nor so speedily add to our available supply of beef.

With reference to sheep, the report refers to the fact that lamb and mutton are dear the world over, record prices having been reached in Canada during the past year. The position of the world wool market is very firm at present, and there is no indication that the market will be overstocked or prices recede. This puts the Canadian farmer in a very strong position as regards the sale of his wool this year. At the same time no farm animal can be made more profitable at the present time to its owner.

Touching on hogs, the report says they also have reached an unprecedentedly high level. Canada stands at present in a better position to develop a permanent bacon trade with Great Britain than ever before. Britain has increased her imports of bacon enormously since the beginning of the war, due mainly to the heavy purchases made by the British war office, and also to the fact that higher wages have been paid in the most important classes of employment. The Canadian hog is of a type from which Wiltshire bacon can be successfully produced. A new demand has been created since the war for frozen meat in France, and it is expected that for some years after the war she will open her doors to all supplies from the allied countries.

During the past few years Canada has been producing more eggs, the increase since 1913 being about 17,000,000 dozen, exporting last year about 8,000,000 dozen, most of which went to the United Kingdom. As many chickens as possible should be hatched. Eggs at winter prices are a paying proposition, and poultry alive or dressed at present or prospective market conditions can be reared and finished at a good profit.

In the words of a very well-known London (Eng.) produce man, "Canada can now sell to Great Britain and France anything she can produce." The report emphasizes strongly the fact that permanent success depends not only upon volume of supply, but upon the integrity and scientific intelligence which may characterize our business relations in all their related phases during the war.

From a general survey of the whole situation it would appear that Canada will be in a better position during the coming months to obtain sale for her products than she has been able to secure for herself at any previous time.

### New Zealand for Compulsory Service

New Zealand has decided in favor of a compulsory military service bill applicable to men of any age not less than 20 years and over 46. The only important amendment to the measure by the executive council was a stringent religious objectors exemption clause. The governor has given his assent to the bill.

## Life or Death for German Nation

Concluding Points Have to Be Reached and Everything Is in Balance

Max Osborne, in a despatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin from western headquarters, says:

"We are shaken by burning pain as new streams of German blood are flowing and we recognize our powerlessness over what cannot be changed."

"After two years of war the angel of destruction is passing through the ranks as merciless as if the battles had only just begun. Whilst our enemies suffer fearful loss, we do not blind our eyes to the new mourning to come to us nor over the seriousness of the fate of this decisive battle raging on all fronts. We should be unworthy of the stupendous task we have to fulfil and the almost incomprehensible sacrifices our heroes make if we were not able to undertake the whole fury and burden of these weeks."

"We feel the raging storm of the united power of the enemy. It is now a question of everything for the life or death of our nation. We stand differently now from what we did in August, 1914. The concluding points have to be reached and everything is in the balance."

## England is "The" Enemy

Our firm opinion is that there is in this war no room for a compromise with England. England is the enemy who has raised up and is still keeping against us a world of enemies. We can expect from England's goodwill nothing for our national future. We must for the sake of a reconciliation with England abandon none of the war-aims which we have achieved by conquest and which we deem it necessary to retain in the interests of our country. The only important thing is to weaken England's power and to strengthen our own to an extent that would allow us to impose peace upon England, willy-nilly, and to make her recognize our right to existence, our right to the future, our right to access to the world and to the world's oceans.—From the Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.

## Riches of British Africa

British Possessions Have the Greatest Commercial Value

In the parcelling out of Africa among the nations of Europe, writes W. E. Aghinbaugh in Leslie's, Great Britain not only secured the largest share, but also the territories having the greatest commercial value. I have already discussed the South African Union and Egypt, and briefly outlined the wonderful futures of these colonies. Let us consider the remaining British possessions in Africa.

British East Africa consists of a large part of the mainland of Africa proper, including the East African Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. It covers an area of 378,899 square miles, and has a population of 7,245,000, of whom only 10,000 are Europeans. Mombasa, with a population of 30,000, which includes 150 European officials, is the largest city. Nairobi is the capital, with 14,000 inhabitants, 800 being white.

In this colony much rubber and sisal is grown, while the cultivation of cotton along the rivers is rapidly increasing. On the lowlands, coconuts, copra, cassava, caraway seed and rice flourish, while in the highlands increased areas are being devoted to wheat and coffee. Black wattle is being extensively raised, and is the largest industry. There is also much ostrich and sheep farming. Zanzibar is noted for its cloves, and yields one-third of the supply of the world. The last census showed 6,000,000 bearing trees, mostly owned by Arabs. It has about 3,200 square miles of forests, chiefly ebony, mahogany, copal and cabinet woods. There are practically no mineral resources. The yearly exports are \$15,905,000, imports \$21,500,000.

### A Great British Aeronaut.

General Henderson, the officer in supreme command of the National Flying Corps in Great Britain, gave the following striking testimony to one of his officers while submitting evidence on the subject of the British aeroplane at the Royal Commission appointed to do so: In relation to Lieut. Busk's death at Farnborough he said that Lieut. Busk's death was one of the greatest losses that aeronautics had ever suffered, for that officer worked out the problem of inherent stability to a degree never attempted before. He was a most intrepid pilot, and in order to prove that his stability calculations were correct he went up to a great height on a B.E. 2C, turned her nose down and let go the controls. As he expected she righted herself.

### Willing to Oblige.

"Have you a stove lighter I could borrow?" asked the woman who had just moved in. "I'm sorry to say I haven't, but my husband is a piano mover," suggested the woman next door.—Judge.

Jack: Did you tell her what you said was in strict confidence? Alice: No, I didn't want her to think it was important enough to repeat.

## The Control of Weeds

The Names and Habits of All Common Weeds Should Be Studied

Weeds are the robbers of the plant world. They creep into the fields and rob the plants of moisture, light, air, and plant-food. They often crowd out good clovers and grasses in our meadows and pastures.

Every farm boy should learn the names and habits of all the common weeds. Whenever one is found that looks as if it might prove mischievous it should be promptly identified. If nobody on the farm can do so it should be sent away to the Dominion Agricultural Department at Ottawa for identification and information concerning its control.

Among the commonest field weeds is the grassy pest known as foxtail. It is a kind of wild millet which grows from seed and lives only one year.

It is not a serious weed except when wet weather in June prevents land from being cultivated.

Most of the common weeds which infest cultivated crops live only one year. They produce lots of seed. These live long enough in the ground so that even after four or five years of meadow or pasture they are still liable to do damage to cultivated crops.

There is no easy way to get the best of weeds. The crops should be kept as clean as they conveniently can. The land hoe must be used as a cultivator cannot be depended upon to destroy all the weeds. The Dutch or push hoe is an invaluable article for this purpose.

In some sections the weeds which live from year to year and spread by underground rootstocks as well as seeds are troublesome. Quack grass, Canada thistle, horse-nettle, and morning glory are the worst weeds of this type. These pests have about as much fight in them as the common annual weeds.

If they are cut off at the surface of the ground they come up again and again. But if you keep at it long enough you can kill them. Land infested with this kind of weed is oftentimes best put to alfalfa or pasture. Frequent mowing is hard on them.

Pastures and meadows have weeds which generally do not bother corn. Sorrel, dock, ragweed and buckhorn are the common weeds of this type. In alfalfa, blue grass is a bad weed. Most pasture and meadow weeds live over year after year.

## The Art of Handling Men

Great Tact Is Required by Officers to Handle Men Successfully

When a citizen becomes a soldier he is not transformed from a free man to a cog in a machine. That is the purely German idea. It is true that the longer a man is under military discipline, and the better he is trained, the readier he becomes to obey the will of a superior officer without question, almost without thought; but it would be a bad thing for Canada if the military training were to be of a character to deprive her soldiers of full citizenship. Training can never be long and severe enough to make a good soldier respect an incompetent officer, no matter how high his rank. Soldiers cannot be deprived of their right to form private judgment upon the men who command them, notwithstanding that they have little freedom of speech in that regard. Any friction that there may have been in the past between officers and men, and there has been surprisingly little in view of all the circumstances, has been chiefly owing to the fact that the officers have not understood how to handle men.

It is no easy task. One does not learn it as he studies the King's regulations. A knowledge of tactics and strategy does not necessarily bring with it a knowledge of the art of making men do hard things and uncomfortable things cheerfully and thoroughly. Many of our officers in charge of a hundred or a thousand men in uniform today never had the ordering even of an office boy a year ago. It is inevitable that they should make mistakes, but ignorance of things that are a common place to every foreman of a section gang in Canada ought not to disqualify an officer for his arduous duties if he has the right stuff in him. He does not need any quarter-deck manner, or bluff "my man" airs. It is far safer for him not to bluff at all, to first win the liking of his men as a man, and afterwards the respect of the soldiers as their officer. If he is able to impress those under him with the fact that his first desire is to see that his men get a square deal, and if he is equally insistent that their necessary work must be done, he has conquered the chief obstacle to success as a leader.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

### Nickel Will Be Refined in Ontario

The manufacture of Canadian nickel in Canada is to begin immediately, as soon, that is to say, as the necessary arrangements can be completed and the necessary plant provided. The work will be done by the International Nickel Co., at whose refining plant in New Jersey most of the nickel from Ontario mines is now being manufactured. The International Nickel Co. has already given instructions for the incorporation of a Canadian company and it is expected the plant will be located in Ontario.

## Wants Soldiers on the Land

Co-operation of Overseas Dominions Needed to Direct Returned Soldiers to Agricultural Pursuits

Sir Rider Haggard left a favorable impression on his visit here ten years ago. He was best known as a novelist, but proved to be a man of affairs and a farmer of experience. Since then he has done some of his best work and displayed his ability to take hold of useful duties with the ardor of the mystic, and literary tasks with the illumination of the seer. He has gone round the world in an effort to excite interest in the work of the Royal Colonial Institute, which he represents, in its effort to direct men returned from war to settle on land within the limits of the Empire. He asserts that the idea of there being much land fit for settlement in England is a mistake. Not so much as is supposed is occupied by the parks of million acres. "You read of the waste spaces of England," he says; "I fail to find them. I admit that a great deal of the land could be better farmed than it is. Probably, gentlemen, you will be able to make the same remark about your own land." There are difficulties about settling men on land in England. Sir Rider speaks of the peculiarity in the English character that very few of those not actually brought up on the land care to establish themselves on it, and if they do, then their wives don't. With the disbanding of five million men he expects to see a great national unrest, and he desires that those who leave the shores of England shall be directed to lands under the flag. He has no scheme to propose, but invites the co-operation of all the overseas Dominions.—Toronto World.

## Evolution of a Millionaire

What Charles M. Schwab's Views Are on the Gathering of Wealth

"If this war lasts another twelve months the richest man in the world will be Mr. Charles M. Schwab, one of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's young partners, of whom Mr. Long, president of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, said:

"The first time I saw Schwab he was a bare-footed boy at Loretto. The next time I saw him he was in his \$100,000 private car"—a statement which graphically illustrates the amazing revolution in his fortunes.

In 1881 Schwab was thankful to leave the counter of a grocery store in Braddock, where he was earning three dollars weekly, to drive stakes for the Carnegie Company at what seemed to him the princely pay of a dollar a day.

Twenty years later, so amazing had been his upward progress, he was drawing a salary of \$800,000 a year as President of the new American Steel Trust and was the holder of stocks and shares valued \$40,000,000, representing \$2,000,000 for every year since he earned his first dollar as stake-driver.

Today the fortune of Mr. Schwab, ex-mail cart driver and grocer's assistant, is estimated at anything between 15 and 20 million pounds. So colossal is it that when, the other day, his sister married, he was able to hand her as a wedding gift a cheque for \$4,000,000 "without missing it."

Asked the other day as to his intentions in the disposal of his wealth, he replied, "I have not had time to give the subject very much attention. My idea of wealth is somewhat different to most people's. I have observed that money given to some people is like throwing seed on stony ground. They don't know how to use it. Money is only valuable in proportion as it is sent on a mission of reproduction, and up to the present I have not been burdened with the thought of what shall be done with what I possess when I am unable to manipulate it. I am chiefly concerned in applying it in the same spirit as I would use machinery for the production of steel plate. Money is a very useful article and the greatest pleasure that I obtain from having anything to do with it is to see it grow. Personally, I cannot say that I ever sat down to contemplate the value of my monetary position—that would be an act of vulgarity, and vulgarity is terribly out of place in these days."

## What the Drive is Doing

There is no sign as yet that the Allies are within sight of that long-desired hour when they can really break through the German lines and resume the warfare of other days. It is in its indirect results that, next to the wearing down of the German forces, the allied offensive is telling most. It is preventing the sending to the east to hold off the Russians; it is straining the nerves and the resources of the German general staff to the utmost, and it is hourly bruising further the morale of the entire German people, who must now realize that their hopes of an early and separate peace with France—which they were told was to be the result of their capture of Verdun—were utterly without foundation.—New York Evening Post.

### In Boston.

Small William: Father, kindly convey to my mind the meaning of the word "hobo."

Paternal Ancestor: That is the consuetudinary designation of an indigent traveller, my son.—Judge.

## Free Advertising

The Newspaper Man Is Often Expected to Give Away His Stock in Trade and Work for Nothing

Nobody ever thinks of going to the coal dealer and asking him to send a little coal up to the church or lodge room to heat up the building for a meeting or entertainment. Nor does one ask the ice cream man to donate ice cream, nor does one suggest that the electric light company furnish lights for the occasion. But people often express surprise and resentment if the newspaper man asks remuneration for an advertising notice relative to aforesaid meeting or entertainment.

If the coal dealer or the ice cream man or the electric light company should voluntarily donate said coal, ice cream or lights, the recipients thereof would be exceedingly grateful, and would probably instruct the newspaper man to run a free notice telling the public all about the generosity of aforesaid coal dealer, ice cream man or electric light company. But nobody runs a notice eulogizing the generosity of the newspaper man. For free advertising, especially of the reading notice brand (which, by the way, is the most expensive in time and labor), is taken for granted as the natural gift.

The editor very gladly gives a certain amount of complimentary space to charitable and other organizations weekly. He gives this freely, to the exact limit of space available. This complimentary service means work for the compositor and work for the make-up man. It is work absolutely without hope of reward. And there are in this community persons so devoid of appreciation of courtesies extended, that not only do they fail to express gratitude for favors shown but on occasion feel it incumbent upon themselves to bawl out the editor if perchance he does not allow them the quota of space they consider their natural right. If the butcher should present them with a fine, juicy steak Friday evening, would these same persons visit his shop on Saturday morning and roast him to a turn because the steak was not sufficient for their entire family?

The newspaper man's space is just as much his stock in trade as the coal dealer's coal, the ice cream man's ice cream, the electric light company's electricity, or the butcher's meats. The average man never thinks of the hours of toil—down-right sweating toil—it takes to get out a paper. He never thinks of the worry, trials and tribulations every editor must undergo. Every line of type in a newspaper represents labor that costs money, and there is a lot of money tied up in type, composing machines, presses and other equipment. Paper and ink, rent, heat, light, power and insurance must be paid for out of the income derived from the newspaper man's stock in trade.—Exchange.

## Industrial Competition

The Approaching War of the Engineers.

It is said—but not verified by any official announcement—that the engineering classes of Germany feel very little concern as to the return of German supremacy in the commercial world. An organization, with the practical recognition of the Government, has been formed for co-operating with every branch of industry to produce cheaper and better goods than have ever or anywhere been placed on the general market.

One of its aims will be velocity of production, machinery being invented to overcome difficulties that were before the war said to be insurmountable. This organization has issued, so it is also said, its first report, in which the engineers declare they have less to fear from Great Britain as a competitor than any other country, except perhaps Japan. They have already lined up contracts with China and shut out any possibility of harm from the United States in the way of rivalry.

England, however, has been far from idle. The engineers—that have outclassed German inventions in this war—are organizing their forces, and they predict that, if the Government will co-operate with them for the first five years after the war, they will make it impossible for Hamburg or Bremen merchants to trade with any nation outside America.

Mr. Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, one of the ablest business men in England, is quietly forming branches of aid to a campaign the nature of which will take Germany and other countries completely by surprise.

### Woman Gets Diplomatic Rank.

A woman is now accredited with diplomatic rank to the British Embassy to the United States. This incumbent is Miss Violet Erskine, a daughter of the British consul-general at New Orleans, who is now a member of the staff under the commercial adviser and minister plenipotentiary, Sir Richard Crawford, the British Ambassador. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice having officially reported the fact to the state department at Washington.

### His Line Was Spinach.

Applicant for Job on Agriculture Paper: Any chance to get on this sheet?

Editor: Have you had any experience in growing things?

Applicant: Why, er—I grew a small beard once.—Florida Times-Union.



THE LAND TITLES ACT

**Mortgage Sale**  
OF FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale provided by the Land Titles Act under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, in front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, on

**Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1916**

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely: The Southwest Quarter of Section Ten (10) in Township Thirty-one (31), Range Five (5), West of the Fifth Meridian in the Province of Alberta.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent, cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about twenty-five miles from Didsbury and that there are upon the property a log house and barn in fair state of repair.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to PATTERSON & MACDONALD, Calgary, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary this 15th day of August, A.D., 1916.

PATTERSON & MACDONALD,  
Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved  
A. T. KINNAIRD, Dep. Registrar.

**NOTICE**

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Take notice that his Honor Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday, the Fourth day of October, 1916, at Ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, in the Courthouse of Didsbury, for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Dated at Didsbury this 29th day of July, 1916.

820 A. McNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas.

**Quebec Bridge Again Collapses**

The big new Quebec bridge which has been under construction for some years and which was almost completed was again the scene of a big disaster when the last span was being put into place on Monday and it broke away and killed at least 25 men and injured an equal number with a possibility of a bigger casualty list than this. The disaster was seen by thousands of people who had assembled to see the last span put into place. The cause of the disaster is not known as yet.

The former collapse took place in August, 1907, and 84 men were killed or drowned.

**C.P.R. and Returned Soldiers**

Contracts for 25 sets of farm buildings, together with the breaking of 40 acres on each farm, have been let by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This settlement is to be known as the "Van Horne Colony," after Sir William Van Horne. Each farm will consist of 160 acres, and on each will be built a dwelling, a barn and a machine shed. The farms will also be fenced. Work on the breaking, which represents 1,000 acres on the 25 farms, has already been started. The land will be sold to returned soldiers. Lord Shaughnessy, the President of the C.P.R. in a recent interview with the London Times said that the company were preparing 1,000 farms for the returned soldiers.—Canadian Municipal Journal.

**DIDSBURY ROLL OF HONOR**

R. Lenny	Sgt. Hogg, Sr.
Sgt. W. Jenkins	P. Wood
G. E. Sexsmith	J. Riddell
F. K. Owen	L. C. Swann
W. Hopkins	Geo. F. Monek
W. Wright	W. Vipond
T. Hogg	W. Hogg
R. Blaine	P. Blaine
Morrison	Alf. Jury
E. Mellow	C. Turner
Reg. Simpson	A. Cross
W. Fraser	H. Lee
Gilbert Garrison	A. J. Nunan
Jno. Mortimer	J. Frost
Grant	Sgt. A. May
J. Pearson	S. Brown
N. Birchenough	J. Anderson
Paine	R. Dickson
Baker	A. Jenkins
J. Baptist	E. Lloyd
B. Barker	A. B. Kembry
F. Jackson	Jackson
Trp. F. M. Nelson	Sgt. R. Alloway
Sgt. L. C. Cooper	B. Tidwell
D. Nash	P. J. Moynihan
Geo. Walsh	Gib. Howe
Sutter	Geo. Standing
Lance Corp. R. Esson	T. Birchell
W. O'Donnell	Fred Adams
S. W. Dugdale	K. L. Sandford
Geo. Bradwell	R. J. Townend
Peter R. Weber	Walter Gertz
Henry Roeth	Alf. Mjolsness
Frank Fletcher	G. E. Waters
T. Stapleton	Lloyd Ruby
Baker	J. Sinclair
Jim Nelson	W. London
T. Potts	W. Boyer
T. Birchall	A. Bosanko
G. Coates	G. Howe
Geo. E. T. Smith	T. Heliwell
H. Fawkes	H. Doyle
Lt. Stauffer, M.P.P.	C. Mortimer
F. Kauffman	J. Garner
R. Wilson	Sgt. H. Gathercole
Corp. A. Weber	M. Moyer
Dean Warren	J. Gordon
G. R. Anderson	J. Dundas
A. Hardy	H. Kent
D. C. Archer	W. L. Lane
Lorne Good	H. E. Doepel
Levi Rupp	J. B. Kerr
Morris Shantz	August Hermandson
L. McNaughton	K. L. Sandford
G. Chapman	R. Crease
J. Blacklock	W. A. Bicknell
Arnold Blaine	L. W. Payne
M. Huber	Victor Morphy
Pat. Worthington	Sid Worthington
Joe Buckston	Dave Sutherland
Hermandson	P. Stewart
H. Moncey	Cecil Reagan
Capt. A. J. Weart	Capt. G. M. Reed
Ernest Brown	R. Bradwell
Sgt. E. B. Grange	Harold Gilmore
Bert Gilmore	Clarence Earle
F. Cornford	David Allan
Fred Admonson	Vear Wood
W. Baker	

FORMER RESIDENTS  
D. Siebert L. Shantz  
L. C. Coffey Lt. E. G. Grant  
Capt. E. E. Topliffe Stanley Moore

**"ALBERTA SPECIAL"**

**4 H. P. Binder Engine**

**MADE IN CALGARY**

Particulars from—

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.**

Agents for Massey-Harris Binders

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Designed this year it will ornament and enhance the good appearance of the tidiest kitchen in all Canada.

**McClary's**  
**Kootenay**  
Range

Come in and I'll show you why the Kootenay stays as good as new long after other ranges have to be repaired or replaced.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"

**ABUNDANCE OF FRUIT**

**Our "Second" Car of Fruit for Preserving will arrive Thursday morning**

We have made the best buy, on this car, of any purchase that we have made this season and will put the goods on sale at the lowest prices possible. We strongly advise our patrons to secure their preserving fruit early, as the prices look stronger and the fruit is scarce.

We have a large supply of SUGAR, FRUIT JARS, JAR RUBBERS, Etc.

**It's Time to Make Your Catsup and Pickles**

The above mentioned car contains Pickling Cucumbers, Green Tomatoes, Ripe Tomatoes, Onions, and all the necessary ingredients for your winter pickles and sauces. We can also supply you with the best pickling vinegar and spices.

**FOR THE WEEK END THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY**

We will sell Sugar at per 20 lb. bag \$1.90; per 100 lb. bag \$9.40

Fruit Jars, Pints, 90c per dozen; Quarts, \$1.10 per dozen; ½ Gals. \$1.35 per dozen

**WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury, Alta.**







## Weather Lore For Farmers

### Infalible Signs That Foretell the Changes of Weather

Jerome K. Jerome's charwoman spoke words of wisdom when she recommended the humorist to write on the weather if he wanted a subject absolutely new.

The weather is always new and always furnishing material for new and startling headlines. It may be called the great record-breaking natural phenomenon.

How many winters go by that do not boast of the coldest night in twenty years? How many summers when the thermometer does not boil over its previous record which was achieved not less than forty years before? This season bases its pride on the greatest rainfall since Confederation.

The strongest wind on the Atlantic Coast since the "Saxby" gale blows every second year with the regularity of the equinox.

To the farmer, weather is second in importance to nothing else, not even the soil. These two things are co-equal in their effect upon success. In a bad season the best farm will furnish but indifferent financial returns, while in a good one the barrenness of a barren becomes only more apparent.

The relative climatic conditions of any farm in Canada are dependent upon a number of things. The most important are: (1) Altitude, the higher the land the lower the mean average temperature. (2) Aspect: A southern aspect is warmer than a northern. (3) Shelter: High land well sheltered may be warmer than low land exposed. (4) Nearness to the sea: The nearer to the sea the less extreme is the temperature. (5) Prevailing winds: Bishop Brooks said that he felt himself losing his religion when the wind was easterly. The soil also loses its fertility when the dry, cold winds prevail during the growing season. (6) Humidity: A moist location tends to suffer less from night frosts than does a dry locality. (7) Color and texture of the soil: The darker the soil the more heat it absorbs from the sun and the better it retains it.

These points should all be considered in the selection of a farm, and in its treatment while under cultivation.

The farmer should take advantage quickly of any settled type of weather. The nature of settled weather and how to forecast it are matters of paramount importance.

The prime cause of atmospheric disturbance is the unequal distribution of heat over the earth's surface. The higher the temperature of the air at any particular place, the greater its capacity for holding moisture. Any lowering of the temperature is followed by a condensation of the moisture which appears as clouds and eventually as rain. The formation of rain from vapor suspended in the atmosphere is considered to be affected by the dust which exists in the air even at great elevations. This dust imparts to the sky its characteristic blue color.

Fog and mists are clouds close to the ground. Dew does not always come from the air, as many suppose, but may be caused by evaporation of water from the ground.

Weather is closely related to wind, which in turn is related to pressure and temperature. The atmospheric pressure at the surface of the earth is about fifteen pounds per square inch. The barometer, however, reveals that this is not constant, but varies from time to time. This variation to a great extent, determines the weather.

In this latitude winds do not blow in a straight line, but in great spiral whirls. Sometimes they blow outward from a centre of high pressure, sometimes inward to an area of low pressure.

When the barometric reading is high, the observer is in a high pressure area, and the centre of an out-flowing spiral whirl. No wind blows here, or very little, for the reason that the movement of the air is downward from the dry regions far away from the earth. The regions over which this wind blows also will have fine weather, for there will be no moisture in the atmosphere and hence no clouds to obscure the sunshine.

A good barometer is essential. Two kinds are in use, the mercurial and the aneroid. The latter is the more delicate, differences of pressure being sometimes observed in transferring it from the floor to a table. A cheap instrument is no better than the proverbial donkey's tail; when it is wet you know it is raining.

The meteorological department at Ottawa collects information from the entire continent concerning the movement of areas of different pressure. Thus, they are enabled to forecast future weather conditions with a fair degree of accuracy.

The following sky signs are very often of value:

Rapidly-moving clouds are a sign of worse weather than slowly-moving ones.

Hard edged clouds are a sign of wind.

The softer the clouds appear, the less wind may be expected, but perhaps more rain.

After a spell of fine weather the approach of wispy or feathery clouds followed by an overcasting of murky vapor is a sure sign of rain.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether

clear or cloudy, indicates fine weather; a red sky in the morning, bad weather.

A high dawn indicates wind; a low dawn fair weather. A high dawn is where the sun appears above a bank of cloud; a low dawn where the streaks of light are very low down.

A misty morning in summer is often followed by a fine warm day.

Remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon is a sign of rain or wind. So also is a good "hearing" day.

## Red Cross Work

### How Wounded Canadians Are Cared For at the Front

The official Canadian casualty list now contains over 25,000 names. This constitutes a large army of wounded whose treatment devolves upon the Canadian Medical Service assisted by the Red Cross.

Our medical units are to be found in every part of the war zone, France, England, Belgium and the Mediterranean. In the latter district, Canada has supplied 4,320 beds and 1,264 medical officers, nurses and orderlies. The total personnel in all the fields is 6,935.

At the beginning of the war an attempt was made to place our wounded in Canadian hospitals, but this was found impossible, and a wounded Canadian may be found in any one of the 1,500 active treatment hospitals throughout Great Britain.

Each unit in the field, however, is served by the Canadian Red Cross when called upon by the Canadian Medical Corps, and the Canadian soldier in the first stages of his wound, in his passage from the advanced dressing station to the field hospital and casualty clearing station is in Canadian hands. Again, after discharge from active treatment hospitals, every Canadian must be sent to a Canadian convalescent hospital, such as Bearwood Park, at Buckingham, Berks, the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Bromley, and the King's Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Bushby Park.

Two of the best known active treatment hospitals are the Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital at Taplow, one of the best equipped and most efficient hospitals in Europe, and the Queen Alexandra Hospital at Beachborough. In addition to these hospitals, there are special Canadian hospitals for the treatment of special conditions. These are the West Cliffe Canadian Eye and Ear Hospital at Folkestone and the Grenville Special Hospital which attends to cases of shell shock and injury to nerves. Blinded soldiers are sent to St. Dunstan's College for the Blind, in Regent's Park, London. Fortunately, cases of this nature have been rare amongst the Canadian troops.

From the beginning to the end of his weary pilgrimage of pain, the wounded Canadian soldier is never out of sight of the Canadian Red Cross. No matter how great the number of casualties—in the last week of June there were over 10,000 Canadian soldier patients in hospitals in England—the Canadian Red Cross informs itself of the condition of each individual, visits and relieves his immediate wants, and makes provision for his comfort. The staunch support given by the Canadian Red Cross to the medical service has been the means of restoring thousands of our fellow Canadians to health and life.

The Canadian Red Cross Society requests all workers to make no more surgical pads, compresses or wipes, or roller bandages, until further notice. Col. Hoggett, the commissioner overseas, and Col. Noel Marshall, the chairman of the central executive, who have together made a recent tour of inspection in England and France, announce that for the present the Red Cross have a sufficient supply of the above-mentioned articles.

Workers are requested to continue making socks, shirts, pyjamas, dressing gowns, housewives, kitbags and comfort bags.

## Huns Lose Trade

### Allies Will Secure Trade From Germany in Many Lands

Interesting particulars of the manner in which the Allies are taking away German colonial trade and extending their rule over newly-conquered territory are given in a communication to the Trade and Commerce Department from the High Commissioner in London.

"As regards Samoa, which is in occupation by New Zealand," the report says, "trade is free except in so far as enemy firms are being liquidated. Trade has been reopened with Southwest Africa. Goods may be imported subject to the duties and tariff prevailing in the Union of South Africa."

"In West Africa the whole of the Cameroons is now regarded as territory in friendly occupation for the purpose of trade. The Cameroons has been provisionally divided between the British and French for administrative purposes until a final settlement can be reached as to the conclusion of peace. The British sphere is being administered by the Government of Nigeria."

"Togoland is under the administration of the Gold Coast colony."

In time of war each Russian regiment is formed of 4,000 soldiers. One Russian regiment after a year of war, had already had 36,000 men in its ranks.

## Sermon by Kaiser on Reliance of God

### Practical Christianity and Harmony With Personality of Lord Needed

The speech which the German Emperor recently made to a gathering of army chaplains at main headquarters is reported in the Vossische Zeitung by Chaplain Doctor Ott.

"It is a time of sifting," said the Emperor. "The world is separating the chaff from the wheat. You gentlemen have the task of teaching the German nation to take things seriously and to accept the present as a time of trial. It is important to understand that life is a trial. We need practical Christianity to bring our lives into harmony with the personality of our Lord. We must live simply according to His acts and deeds."

"Gentlemen, how fascinating and marvellously manifold is His personality. We must study it thoroughly; we must live with the Lord."

"Suppose Christ entered at this moment through yonder door, could we look into His face? Going to church once a week is not enough. We must make Him the ideal of our practical lives, we must determine to live according to His teaching. You must bring sharply before us the vision of God, who, perhaps, as the judge, is now passing through the world. You must represent Him and show Him to us."

The Emperor then dwelt on what he said he regarded as one of the most dangerous tendencies of the time—one which might deprive the German nation of the spiritual benefit of the war, namely, the tendency to find fault, to complain, to criticize.

"I often ponder how this tendency can be cured," he said. "Certainly not by repression, or laws or orders. The remedy cannot come from outside of us, it must come from within. There must be peace in our hearts; then we will be strengthened for bad days, and what is more difficult, for good days."

The men who are now in the trenches will return home different men spiritually than when they left. Impress upon them that they must remain in the future the thoughts which fill them now.

"Everybody must admit that our nation is great, that it is without complaints or hesitation, sacrificing for a great cause. This is an inspiration derived from God. Give the men in the trenches my greeting, at the same time telling them how important it is that they keep firm reliance on God."

## Honor to Uruguay

### Only Country That Would Send a Ship to Rescue Strackleton Party.

Uruguay is a little country, especially as South American countries go, and few people in this part of the world know much about it except that it is somewhere along the upper stretches of a big river, and that its chief products, as the geographers say, are cattle and revolutions. This lack of information, however, probably proves more about our own mental furnishings than it does about the importance and inconsequentiality of Uruguay.

Of all the nations not engaged in a great war and therefore desperately busy, only Uruguay has had and promptly acted on the estimable impulse to send a ship to bring Shackleton's men back from their dreary prison on Elephant Island.

Uruguay's obligation to rescue these freezing and starving sailors and scientists is rather less than more than the one resting on the other larger and richer non-belligerents, for the increase of whose scientific knowledge as much as that of Great Britain those brave explorers risked their lives.

But it was Uruguay that had the happy thought and is carrying it out at its own expense.—New York Times.

## A Question of Diet

### How to Live Two Hundred and Fifty Years.

"I do not consider it impossible for a man properly equipped at the start, with plenty of vitality, carefully dieted from his birth, possessing a sound body and a sound mind, to reach the age of 250 years. There is no physiological reason why the human machine should not run smoothly for that time. But taking man as we find him today, it is an easy matter for him to prolong his life from twenty to fifty years more than it probably will last."

"The perfect dietary contains water, protein, fat, carbohydrates and mineral water. Fruit furnishes these to perfection; therefore it is clear that man can live in health and comfort upon fruit alone. Further, the elements of nutrition furnished by fruit are purer, being free from the taint of waste matters of animal combustion, and they are perfectly adapted for securing the elaboration of robust, healthy tissue. An excess of protein, which is to be avoided, cannot possibly be taken into the system of the fresh fruit eater."—Sampson Margan in The Fortnightly Review.

When taken out of the mine the largest gold nugget in the world weighed 640 pounds.

## Has a History

### El Arish, a Town the War Has Unearthed.

El Arish was one of the world's forgotten places until the British bombarded it a few days ago. With its large square fort and battlemented walls the town presents a much more formidable and imposing appearance viewed from the Mediterranean to the north and from the desert to the south, than its importance has warranted in recent years.

Formerly a populous halting place for the numerous caravans following the "short desert route" from Egypt to Syria its trade has waned materially since the completion of modern railway connection with Jaffa, Port Said and Alexandria. The town clings to the banks of a stream which becomes a small torrent after every rain. It is more than a hundred miles southwest of Jerusalem and a slightly shorter distance from the Suez Canal, which lies to the west.

The recent hostilities in this area are reviving a host of historical associations dating as far back as the time of the Pharaohs when this town was a place of exile for political prisoners. Its ancient name was Rhinoklura. Its present name is supposed to be derived from the custom which obtained here of "cutting off the noses" of malefactors whose death sentences had been commuted.

Some thirty miles to the east of El Arish, on the Egyptian-Syrian boundary, lies ancient Rhapsaphia, now called Er-Rafa, where Josephus tells us that the Roman conqueror Titus made his first stop on his march against Jerusalem. Here also Sargon overwhelmed the Egyptians in the Eighth century before the Christian era, and five hundred years later there was fought on the same sands the famous battle between Ptolemy and Antiochus, when the charging elephants of both armies played such a spectacular role.

Of these great beasts, which had been introduced into Syrian and Greek warfare after Alexander's conquests in India, much was expected. The battle opened with a trumpeting dash of the opposing armored mountains of flesh. Ptolemy's forces commanding seventy-three of the terror-inspiring chargers, while Antiochus sent into the fray 102. With the first onslaught practically all of Ptolemy's elephants were captured, yet he won the day.

El Arish fell before Napoleon's Egyptian army in September, 1798, the credit for the fall being given to France's great general, Kleber, commander of the vanguard, which also seized Jaffa and Gaza. It was during this campaign that Napoleon committed the great atrocity at Jaffa, shooting those prisoners whom he could neither guard nor feed, yet whom he feared to release.

After Napoleon's departure Kleber concluded a convention at El Arish with the English admiral, Sir William Sidney Smith whereby the French were to be allowed to capitulate and were to receive safe transport back to France. This agreement was revoked by Lord Keith, however. Whereupon Kleber, with ten thousand men, marched to Heliopolis and administered a crushing defeat to the Turks, who outnumbered him six to one. Had not a fanatic assassinated the great French tactician on the day that Napoleon won the battle of Marengo, the fate of French arms in Egypt might have been different.

In the centre of the town of El Arish is a granite wall with an inscription in hieroglyphics, perpetuating a curious legend about the Egyptian god Shu. A short distance beyond the walls the traveller is shown the ruins of the building in which Baldwin I, one of the Crusader kings of Jerusalem, died in 1118, after an unsuccessful attack on Egypt.

## A Wonderful Berry

### The Loganberry May Soon Become Familiar to People of the Prairie Provinces

One of the very nicest of all berries, and but little known in the Canadian West, is the Loganberry. It was originated in California, about twenty years ago, by a Mr. Logan, who secured the Loganberry by crossing the red Antwerp raspberry with the Aughtinbaugh blackberry. The Loganberry is therefore a hybrid from which has sprang the "phenomenal" and other varieties.

The loganberry immediately sprang into large commercial importance in California and in Oregon, where it is also largely grown. It is a very rich, highly flavored berry, and is used for canning or preserving purposes by using the usual raspberry recipes. It is also largely sold as a dried fruit.

The cultivation of this fine berry has been taken up in the province of British Columbia, which climate is claimed to be well adapted to the proper growth and maturing of this fruit. The prairie provinces should, therefore soon become familiar with this comparatively new and highly prized fruit.

"Women must consider it a dreadful fate to be an old maid," mused Mr. Chugwater. "They do, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater. "Look what terrible noodles they sometimes marry to escape it."

And Josiah rubbed his chin and said nothing.

The virgin forests of the Philippine Islands cover an area about equal to that of the state of Kentucky.

## Supplying Zinc to Great Britain

### Possibilities of Zinc Production in British Columbia

London zinc merchants are preparing a scheme whereby Great Britain will purchase all the zinc ores produced in Australia. The intention is to prevent Germany ever again getting control of the supply of zinc to Britain—a control she exercised until the outbreak of the war. Government assistance is being asked in order that the sum necessary to build the required smelting works in the United Kingdom may be secured. At least fifteen million dollars will be needed for the purpose.

As is well known, nearly all the zinc hitherto produced in Australia has gone to Germany. Over 400,000 tons of concentrates have been turned out in the Commonwealth each year and from this 140,000 tons of spelter (refined zinc) have been extracted. What such a supply will mean to Great Britain in the future and what the British market will mean to Australia can readily be imagined.

British Columbia has immense zinc deposits. If British capital could only be induced to interest itself in our product as well as in Australia's the mining industry of the province would receive an immense impetus.—Vancouver World.

## The Life of the Guns

### Erosion Sooner or Later Impairs the Accuracy of Fire.

The life of a gun depends upon the progress of erosion, which sooner or later is certain to impair the accuracy of fire. Erosion is caused by the action of the explosive gases at high temperature and pressure. According to the Iron Age, the hot gases cause a thin film of steel to absorb heat. The film expands and becomes set. Upon the release of the pressure, it contracts, which causes minute cracks that grow larger with every discharge. As they increase in size they form passageways for more hot gas, and that tends to enlarge them still further. The inner surface thus becomes roughened, and the bands begin to corrode. Finally, the bore becomes so enlarged that it allows the gases to escape. The shell does not then acquire its proper rotation, and its flight becomes erratic. All guns except small ones are now constructed with linings in the tube, which, when the bore is worn out, are removed and replaced by new ones. The cost of relining a gun is approximately 30 per cent. of the cost of the gun. There appears to be no limit to the number of times that a gun can be relined. The small arms used in this country are considered to be worn out after 5,000 to 7,500 rounds have been fired. Small naval guns can be fired about 1,000 times before they are regarded as worn out. Large twelve-inch and fourteen-inch naval guns are considered to have a life, on one lining, of from 150 to 200 rounds. Low velocity guns, such as howitzers and mortars, have correspondingly longer lives than the high-velocity guns of the same calibre, because the pressures they develop, and hence the temperatures are lower.

## Farm Grafters

### Ravages of Parasites on Farm Animals Should Be Checked.

To graft is to live at the expense of someone else. If the one at whose expense the grafting is done knows of it and consents to it, then no crime has been done. If it is done without his knowledge and consent, then it becomes a crime—graft in the full sense or meaning of the word. But in either case the grafter is what is known by another name—a parasite.

The parasites found on farm animals and plants are criminal grafters and should be dealt with accordingly. When found, the extreme penalties of the laws of war should be visited upon them, for farming is a war as well as a business.

If there is any time of the year when the chickens should be watched carefully for lice and mites, the worst grafters in the poultry business, it is right now. The warm weather stimulates their growth and development. The chickens are rendered more or less indolent by the summer heat, so they do not fight these pests as hard as on more comfortable days, nor do they rustle so hard for food. The hot weather is in itself enough for them to have to fight against without having to feed these grafters with their very life's blood.

Among the livestock, chickens are more apt to suffer from the ravages of parasites or grafters than any others. And they should be watched carefully and given every aid possible; especially the young stock, which is now building the foundation for its future usefulness. Spray their quarters thoroughly with a strong insecticide. If you find them constantly picking at themselves, give their bodies a thorough treatment with some good and patient insecticide. For the good of your poultry business, get rid of the grafters.

"John," she said, as he settled down for his after-dinner lounge, "I've got a lot of things I want to talk to you about."

"Good," said her husband, affably. "I'm glad to hear it. Usually you want to talk to me about a lot of things you haven't got."



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

## LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

BY FLORENCE WARDEN

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(Continued)

## CHAPTER XIV.

When the two ladies got to Oare Court, they found that they were among the last to arrive, and that the rest, all in a state of excitement bordering upon frenzy, and all talking at once, were gathered in the great dining-room enjoying a substantial supper as a reward for their self-sacrifice in contenting themselves with a sketchy and early dinner.

In the midst of the general uproar, Lady Creslow was treated with special consideration, and placed at a little table at one end of the room, with the Finchdens and Lady Ursula; and as a matter of course the bereaved Mamie let fall some words about the loss she had sustained, which led to an explanation as inevitable as it was unfortunate.

Finchden himself, annoyed that his wife should have said anything about the pearls before a stranger, tried to make light of the matter and professed to think they would be found. "They have probably only been mislaid," said he.

"No," persisted his wife, "they have not. Somebody must have got into the house and changed them."

"But when supper was over and Lady Ursula was bidding Lady Creslow good-night, the elder lady said in a low voice—

"That poor thing is wrong about her pearls, I'm sure. Burglars don't change real gems for artificial ones. It's the work of someone inside the house; probably of one of the guests."

"Oh, no, no," cried Lady Ursula, sharply. "Think what it would mean—dishonesty of the most shocking and premeditated sort. No, no."

The elder lady remained calm in front of her excitement. "You will learn, later," said she sadly, "that premeditated theft is not by any means confined to burglars and housebreakers. Good night, my dear."

And she shook hands with so much kindness that Lady Ursula was touched. "I wish," said Lady Creslow, softly, before she let her hand go, "that I had had a daughter like you. You must come and see me, you and your husband. Will you?"

"We shall be delighted," said Lady Ursula. She was more than ever anxious that Paul should meet this dignified lady who interested her so much, and whose name appeared to have been known to him. She had asked if this was the case, and Lady Creslow had replied that it was possible her name was known to him, but that she did not remember anyone of the name of Paul Payne.

It was soon after breakfast when a fly from the station drove up to the door and Lord Eastling and Paul Payne got out of it. Lady Ursula had heard the sound of wheels, and she went quickly to the window of the morning-room, where she was sitting with Lady Creslow and some of the other ladies, and looked out. Then she turned, smiling, to Lady Creslow.

"Here is my husband," she said, softly, in those tones which betrayed the depth of her own feeling for him. "Now you can tell me whether you have met him before."

Lady Creslow went to the window and looked out. At that very moment Paul, perceiving his wife at the window for the first time, raised his hat and smiled. While Lady Ursula's loving eyes were still fixed upon his face, she suddenly became aware of an abrupt change which had come over him. The smile had died away from his lips, and with one swift glance at the window, he had turned away abruptly. She looked at her companion, and saw that the little touch of bright pink color, which made the face of the elderly lady still look youthful in spite of her white hair, had died out of cheeks and lips, leaving her ashy grey and stonily still and silent.

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And as she looked, the color faded also out of the cheeks, and the light out of the eyes, of the younger lady also.

For a few moments they remained speechless, not looking at each other. Then Lady Creslow spoke in an altered voice—

"I had no idea it was so late. I must be going," she said, taking out her watch and looking at it without noticing the position of the hands. "I must say goodbye to Mrs. Jackson, and catch the train."

She was turning back to the fireplace, where Mrs. Jackson was sitting, as she spoke. When the farewells were said, however, she came back once more to Lady Ursula, who was sitting shivering by the window. The elder lady put her hand very gently upon the shoulder of the younger one. There was a very strange look in her brown eyes, almost a look of yearning.

"I hope," she said in a low voice, "that you won't forget your promise to come and see me, Lady Ursula."

"No, no! I'll come; indeed, I should like to."

Lady Creslow drew herself up. "But," she added in a different tone, graver, harder, "you must come alone."

"No," she said hoarsely. But Lady Creslow appeared not to hear. She was already half-way to the door, and she never looked back.

It was quite half an hour later before Paul Payne came to his wife. Lady Creslow had gone away in one of her host's cars, and Lord Eastling had already greeted his sisters and asked the elder why she was so pale, when Paul entered the morning-room.

There was absolutely no change in him. He was just his usual amiable, courteous, careless self, handsome, well-groomed, easy-going, and apparently without a care in the world.

Lady Ursula rose to meet him, and stood trembling by the window as he came up to her.

"Well," said he, as he kissed her, and appeared not to notice that she did not offer to kiss him in return, "I suppose you're awfully angry with me for not coming back in time for that famous meeting?"

"Why didn't you come back?" she asked, in a trembling voice. "It was that confounded brother of yours who made me stay—dragged me to the Hippodrome, of all places, as if I'd been a child of six. If it had been a Horse Show, now, or even—"

She cut him short. "What about the pearls? Mrs. Finchden's pearls?" she asked hoarsely.

She did not even look at him as she put the question. For a moment he appeared disconcerted. Then he said testily:

"Ursula's Husband—Galley Two . . . Hasn't Finchden himself told you all about that? He was coming back yesterday?"

"Yes. He did come back. He said that he went to his solicitor and the matter is to be referred to Mr. Jackson. He is to decide whether a detective is to be sent for here or not."

"Oh, that's all right then. And what does he say?"

"I don't know." "Haven't you asked?"

"I've heard nothing about it this morning," said Lady Ursula slowly. "What has made you so miserable, then?" demanded Paul. "I'm afraid you haven't forgotten me for throwing over that precious meeting."

Lady Ursula was silent. She did not even look at him. He touched her hands, which looked blue and cold.

"Why," said he, "you're as cold as ice. Come nearer to the fire. You've been sitting at the window too long."

She resisted his attempt to draw her away. Round the fireplace a group of excited ladies talked all at once at the pitch of their voices. Paul changed his tactics, and from imperious grew superlatively gentle.

Nobody was taking any notice of them, so he could hold one of her cold hands in his and look down into her eyes, putting his head coaxingly on one side.

"I know," he said tenderly, "you were watching by the window for me, weren't you, Ursula?"

She nodded. "That is how you've got cold?"

"Yes." There was a long pause. Then she looked up at him suddenly. Her great blue eyes were flashing with a steady fire.

"Did you see who I was with when you looked up at the window?" she asked with a catch in her voice.

"I didn't notice."

She drew herself erect. "Paul, that's not true," she cried passionately.

He affected to laugh, but he was not quite at his ease.

"Well, I was not in the mood to notice anybody but you. I did see that you were not alone, and I represented the fact, you know."

He was speaking lightly, trying to put her off the scent, but she was in deadly earnest, not to be diverted from her purpose.

"But you saw who it was?" persisted she. "You—you recognized the lady I was with?"

"I saw you were with a lady—that was enough for me. If it had been a man now—"

And he frowned with mock ferocity. "Paul, Paul, you can't play with me; you can't answer me like that!"

"Really, my dear child, I have no idea what you mean."

"You do—you must know." "I saw a respectable old lady where I wanted to be, so I wished her to the devil."

The tears were welling up to Lady Ursula's eyes. "Paul, Paul," said she brokenly, "remember you are speaking of your mother!"

(To Be Continued.)

## Trees a Snow Guards

### Railways Planting Trees to Protect Lines from Drifting Snow and Sand

The railways of Canada are taking an increasing interest in the planting of trees and shrubs to secure better control of drifting snow and drifting sand, both of which interfere seriously with the operation of trains.

East of Montreal near Vaucluse, in Quebec, light drifting sand has given trouble to the Canadian Pacific Railway since the very thin sod was plowed up. Hot boxes resulted to rolling stock and passengers suffered from dust. The ordinary right-of-way fence was covered by the sand, and cattle could stray out on the track. Snow fences were used to some advantage, but in a bad season these would be almost covered up.

In 1915 a number of grasses, including Bromus, were planted, but perished from the heat, which is excessive on these exposed sand beds. This spring, 3,500 cuttings of cottonwood (Populus deltoides) and 1,000 one-year transplanted jack pines were planted. An examination made after the trees and cuttings were in the ground a month showed that approximately 95 per cent. were making good progress.

The cottonwood was placed in rows two and one-half feet apart, the distance between the rows being four feet. The jack pine was planted in rows six feet apart, distance between the rows being five feet. The distance from the last row to the centre of the track is about 150 feet. All the planting parallels the track.

It is hoped that the vigorous growth of the cottonwood will protect the jack pine until such time as the latter can take care of itself. If results prove satisfactory, other situations along the company's line will be planted in the near future. The unusual amount of rain which has occurred this spring and early summer has contributed very materially to the prospects of success.

For a permanent snow fence which would grow rapidly and have sufficient foliage, 6,000 Norway spruce and 15,000 caragana were planted. The former were five-year transplants, of from 20 to 24 inches height, of heavy sturdy crown and well-developed root system. The caragana were from 30 to 48 inches in height and about three years of age. The caragana, as well as 1,500 lilacs used in mixture for snow breaks, are from the nursery of the company at Wolseley, Sask.

The following methods of planting were carried out: Where the distance from the track to the right-of-way fence is over 50 feet, a "standard" break was put in, viz., one row of spruce was planted 8 feet apart, and in front of this, caragana were placed two and one-half feet apart. The distance between the rows is 6 feet. If there was only 50 feet between the track and the fence, one row of Norway spruce was planted 6 feet apart, or two rows of caragana 4 to 6 feet apart. On several situations one row of caragana was planted.

The open-grown Norway spruce is the best tree that can be used for snow breaks in Eastern Canada. It is of rapid growth, is comparatively free from enemies, and branches close to the ground. It will require protection from fire. It is expected that the Norway spruce will be effective as a snow break alone in five years.

Caragana arborescens, the Siberian pea tree, when well trimmed, at its present height ought to provide a good mesh for snow break the second year after planting. Caragana is hardy, free from insect activities, not attacked by cattle, of quick growth and beautiful foliage. It sprouts well.

At some of the company's stations spruce, caragana and lilac were used for wind break and for improving the grounds. — B.M.W. in Conservation.

"I had a fight yesterday with the boy next door," a lad confessed to his father.

"Yes, I know; his father is coming to see me about it at my office."

"Well, father, I hope you will get the best of it the same as I did yesterday!"

## Netting an Enemy Under Sea Boat

### Men of the British Navy Don't Like Drowning a Sub.

Men of the British navy have taken many submarines of the enemies out of their wire traps. That they make these undersea boats over and send them out as English submarines to torpedo other craft of the enemy is taken for granted, though it is not admitted in the official report. Worcester men may have made some of the wire in the traps which have captured the German and Austrian submarines, and there may be some satisfaction in that part of the work. Englishmen whose duty is to take in the trapped diving boats do not like the work. It is the most gruesome of all the ghastly business of the great war in Europe, they claim.

An English doctor who has been with the "rescue" crews, tells the story, but he admits there is no sense of rescue about it, for nothing is done to raise the submarine from the trap until all on board are dead and it is the most horrible of all the deaths of war, the doctor claims. When a submarine strikes one of the thousands of wire nets set all around the British Isles, there is no known means of escape. Every move of the boat means more mixing up with the enmeshed wires. And the wires also telegraph the capture to a naval station automatically. Then a destroyer boat hurries to the trap like a hunter who discovers that game has been caught in his deadfall. The destroyer takes a position above the submerged boat.

And the doctor is still more graphic in further description. "Then there is nothing to do but wait, sometimes for hours, sometimes for days. Officers and men of the waiting vessel know what's going on down in the green depths. They know that in time bubbles will come to the surface and oil will spread over the sea. The destroyer waits for the bubbles, 'death bubbles,' they call them, for they tell of death struggles going on in the submarine. That may seem simple to people who never tried it, and of course an Englishman should not bother about how much an enemy of his country suffers in war time."

Still men are all more or less human in their thoughts, if not in their acts, and the doctor says it is frightful there over an expiring corps of men who are experts in the worst kind of warfare practised. They suffer until the horrible end, and in some cases it appears that the waiting men safe about them suffer more and longer until the death bubbles rise to the top and show through the oil, and then the hoisting crane comes and lifts up the submarine and the net and the disentanglement takes place.

And you may expect to read what the English naval men find in the German submarine. On that point the doctor says: "Seamen who fought through the maelstrom of Skagerac will tell you their story, but no sailor speaks of the sights seen in a recovered submarine. Those sights make strong men weak and drive sensitive men delirious with horror. Then there is something about the war which is not allowed even to get as far as the censors. It is too horrible for the observers to talk about. And sailors are not as a rule squeamish. For that reason and some others, it is probably not true that for months, as the cable reports have it, the German people have been urging the Imperial Government to turn the submarines loose to do their worst with the peaceful shipping of all nations.—Worcester Telegram.

## Decorations for the Wounded.

All officers and men who may have been wounded in the present war since it began are in future to wear gold braid on their sleeves. The following are the distinctions:— Strips of gold Russian braid, No. 1, two inches in length, sewn perpendicularly on the left sleeve of the jacket to mark each occasion on which wounded. In the case of officers, the lower end of the first strip of gold braid will be immediately above the upper point of the flap on cuff. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men will wear the gold braid on the left sleeve, the lower edge of the braid to be three inches from the bottom of the sleeve. The additional strips of gold braid, marking each subsequent occasion on which wounded, will be placed on either side of the original one at half-inch intervals.

At the annual prize day the head boy rose to give his recitations. "Friends," Romans, countrymen," he vociferated; "lend me your ears."

"There," commented the mother of a defeated pupil, sneeringly; "that's Mrs. Jones' boy. He wouldn't be his mother's son if he didn't want to borrow something."

"Pa, what's the difference between a patriot and a jingo?"

"A patriot, my son, is one whose bosom swells with pride of his country, while in a jingo the swelling appears in his head."

## The Potato

### Early History Associated With the Elizabethan Period

When Sir Walter Raleigh decorated his already over-decorated Elizabethan tunic with a potato blossom, people suspected that back of it all there was a mild form of lunacy.

But when he ate the tubers and also recommended others to do the same they changed their minds, that is they no longer considered it a mild form.

The potato belongs to the same family of plants as the deadly nightshade, which is extremely poisonous. We know it to be a common notion in medieval times that if one member of a family were guilty of crime the whole lot were eligible for punishment. Consequently the potato was condemned.

Could Sir Walter have looked forward two or three hundred years and have seen his pet tuber taking first place in popularity among vegetables, could he have known that in the twentieth century it would furnish a quarter of the food eaten by the white race, he would have based his hope of posthumous fame not upon his ability to soothe the somewhat peppery temper of his sovereign with shiploads of Spanish gold, but upon his potato patch.

The potato is put to a greater variety of uses than is any other vegetable. An Irishman once selected a bushel of them as a duelling weapon, with the result that before half were used his antagonist ran away. At Mrs. Abbott's select boarding house, they appear in various disguises three times a day. In this case, of course, they are not used for bellicose purposes, this being considered the prerogative of the eggs and butter.

Many thousands of bushels are used each year in the manufacture of alcohol. They are also fed to hogs and cattle and are an excellent fattening feed. Much of the starch used in the laundry business is furnished by the potato. Prince Edward Island is an important seat of this industry.

This vegetable is a native of America. It grows wild in Colorado, and under similar conditions along the slopes of the Andes.

Its early history is not authentic. It was cultivated in Peru and Mexico when the Spaniards visited America in the sixteenth century. In all probability these sailors introduced it into their own country.

Some say it was introduced into Britain by Sir Thomas Herriot and not by Raleigh as is popularly supposed. However this may be, we know that it was the latter who advocated its use as human food and who first caused attention to be directed towards it.

In 1856 potatoes were introduced into Ireland. In that year a plot of them was planted near Cork. At first they met with much opposition, but by those who did use them they were, like Niagara Falls, very highly spoken of.

Shortly after this Queen Elizabeth became a convert to the use of the potato and it was served on the royal table. Etiquette made it impossible for anyone to refuse to partake of the new dish. But this did not increase its popularity. Several members of the court asserted that they had been poisoned by the tubers and had only narrowly escaped death. Strange to say, the Queen acquiesced to the wishes of her courtiers and potatoes were not served again.

But though prejudice may cause delays, its effects are never permanent. The potato soon became recognized as an important article of food. Opposition to its use seemed to disappear almost in a single season. Soon housewives began to wonder how they had ever succeeded in preparing the family dinner without the aid of the now most popular of vegetables.

The original tubers were round and about the size of a large chestnut. In color they were every shade between white and black with the exception of green. This exception is a good example of the irony of nature. Three hundred years of plant breeding and selection has done much to modify the size, shape, color and flavor of the original vegetable. New varieties are yet constantly appearing and it would be unwise to predict that the end of the evolutionary career of the potato has yet been attained.

"Has the furnace gone out, Bridget?"

"It didn't come through here, mum."

Soho, London, was a veritable German colony before the war—Charlotte street, in particular. The Belgians have lost their country for the moment, but they have taken their revenge in Charlotte street. There is no ginsaying their victory there. Instead of the cafes and restaurants with German signs, establishments are named after Belgian towns. And there you may see Belgian soldiers on leave drinking coffee.





## Conservation of Game

## Canada Taking a Prominent Part in Protection of Wild Life

A report just issued by the Commission of Conservation, "Conservation of Fish, Birds and Game," directs attention to the great value of these resources to Canada. The volume is a report of the proceedings of a conference of the Committee on Fisheries, Game and Fur-Bearing Animals of the Commission, and contains a fund of information regarding the present condition and the necessity for protection of Canada's fish, birds and mammals.

Canada is taking a prominent part in the international movement for the protection of wild life. A Migratory Bird Treaty between Canada and the United States is under consideration. Through the influence of the Commission of Conservation and other interests, bird reservations are being created, where the birds may find safe nesting and breeding places.

The fur-bearing animals of Northern and Western Canada are being rapidly exterminated. This is clearly shown by the present report. To secure their more adequate protection, the Commission is advocating the amendment of the Northwest Game Act to place responsibility for its administration upon the Dominion Parks Branch, which already protects the animals in the Dominion National Parks.

The future of the fisheries of Canada is dealt with in an able manner by the highest authorities in this country. That they are of great present value is recognized, but there is also a potential value in our oceanic and inland waters which, upon development, would mean the creation of new industries. To meet this condition, the Commission is suggesting vocational training and simple demonstration stations for the fishermen, that they may take advantage of the most practical and modern methods of their calling.

The report is replete with illustrations applicable to the subject matter.

## Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts upon the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Drug stores, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

## "Two Blades of Grass."

"And he gave it for his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together." This from the great Irishman, Dean Swift. Attila, the Hun—an ethical relation of the present Kaiser—boasted that grass never grew on ground once trampled upon by his horse's hoofs. Here are two ideals, one to be encouraged, the other to be crushed. The Hun is again at large. While many of our countrymen are in Europe attempting to save the world from the ravages of his armies, those of us who are left behind can do no greater service to our country than to make the two ears of corn, or the two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.—Montreal Family Herald.

## Bits of Humor

Lady: "I'm worried about my complexion, doctor. Look at my face!" Doctor: "You'll have to diet." Lady: "I never thought of that. What color would suit me best, do you think?"



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## How Japan Helped

## Japanese Warships Guarded B.C. Coast in Early Days of War

Commander Denzo Mori, of the imperial Japanese navy, in an interview at Ottawa, talked enthusiastically of the war. The commander went through the Russo-Japanese war as a lieutenant and took part in the famous blockade of Port Arthur. There is no doubt in the mind of Commander Mori that the British navy achieved a great success in the Jutland battle, despite the claims of the Germans. "I have not exact information on the matter," he said, "but there is no question of a British victory, and a very important one, too. One of my friends, a member of the Japanese navy, left Japan at the same time as I did. He went to England and I went to the United States. He went down on the Queen Mary."

Speaking of the early days of the war, Commander Mori said that the Japanese battleships did much work of which we in Canada had not had the full story, in guarding the coast of British Columbia and Australia when the German ships were still at large.

Much of the munitions now being used on the eastern front by the Russians was produced in Japan, said Commander Mori. Just as in Canada and England, new factories had sprung up, so it had been in Japan, and the workers were turning out rifles, ammunition, guns and even battleships to aid the Allies.

"The Japanese people feel a great sympathy for Britain and Canada in this war," he added. "We all feel sorry at such a terrible war, but have no doubt as to final victory, and earnestly hope that it will end very shortly."

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

## France Will Have Something to Say

Speculative construction of post bellum maps of Europe was a diversion more in vogue at the outset of the war than it has been in the war's second year. If it was purely a futile and visionary diversion then, it surely is quite as much so now. At all events, it is a safe wager that General Joffre's blood-soaked, mud-soaked, power-begrimed trench poles are distinctly of the opinion that they may have something to say themselves on the Alsace-Lorraine question when the time for settlement is at hand.—New York Sun.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## Japanese Politeness

Mr. C. E. Donohue, the brilliant war correspondent, who succeeded in wiring the fullest and quickest description of the Portugal revolution by hiring a yacht and escaping from Lisbon to Vigo, was kept in Tokyo recently much longer than he wanted.

He was making a survey of the East, intending to reach the Russian front via Siberia, and had trouble in making the difficult journey.

He tells this story: A little Japanese policeman who had been watching me glanced furtively at a conversation hardbook, and then crossed and spoke in English:

"How do you do," he said, in careful tones, "sir or madam, as the case may be?"

## Animals Subject to Paralysis.

The attention which the present epidemic of infantile paralysis has drawn to the disease attended by paralysis has led to the discovery that domestic animals and pets are subject to paralytic disease. The animals which have especially come under suspicion as possibly distributing the germ of infantile paralysis are poultry, pigs and dogs and cats. Sheep, cattle and even horses have been suspected. All these kinds of animals are subject to disease in which paralysis of the legs or other parts of the body sometimes appear. The paralytic diseases which they suffer have long been known and are quite different from infantile paralysis. Their occurrence may be coincidental; in no instance investigated has one been found to be responsible for the other.—Dr. Simon Flexner.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

## Huns vs. Hungarians

The Hunan press views with some anxiety the anti-German campaign which has been opened by the Magyar or Hungarian press. The leader of the anti-German movement is Senator Rakosy, editor of the very powerful and influential "Buda Pest Hirlap" and a close friend of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, who, in his paper, is conducting a violent campaign against the Germanization of Hungary. This the Hungarian censor refused to stop.

"Alack! we lack lacteal fluid," said the German Chancellor.

"We'll get milk from Cannes if I can break through the French line," said the Crown Prince.

"Or I could send our navy over and get some from Cowes," put in Von Tirpitz's successor.

He: I would die for you.  
She (wearied): Well, what are you waiting for?

## Work of Canadians

## Volunteers From Canada Have Fought Like Veterans

The Canadian troops around Hill 60, Sanctuary Wood and Zillibeke have repeated their valorous performance of St. Eloi, St. Julien and Ypres. The official British statement describes their recapture of a former British position over a front of 1,500 yards to the southeast of Zillibeke as "a gallant and successful assault." They continued their advantage until they had won back most of the ground around Ypres; they fought throughout the night, says the report, "doggedly bombing their way back to the possession of the position they had lost."

The soldiers of Canada have bulked big for a "colony" in this European war. When they first appeared upon the field they were a mystery to the trained British trooper; their apparent loose discipline, their recklessness in the face of danger, their slang and their disregard of the English traditions of the camp and field puzzled him. He still tells of a body of troops returning at night from the trenches that were challenged by an English sentry. Receiving no reply, the sentry excitedly repeated, "Who comes there?" "None of your damned business," came from someone in the ranks. "All right, Canadians, advance."

The Englishman, however, suspected the Canadians could fight, and he found it out in the engagements around Ypres. They were among the earliest sufferers from asphyxiating gas as a war weapon, when the Germans on the first day of its use endeavored to throw the Allies' whole defensive in Flanders into disorder. They held their line after the French colonial had been overcome and they battled on for days. The remnant of the Princess Patricia's, the best regiment Canada sent to the war, numbered but 100 when it was dug out of the trench it had defended.—New York Sun.

## The Appetite of Youth Quickly Restored

Appetite is useless unless digestion is good. Dr. Hamilton's Pills make tremendous appetite and keep digestion up to the mark as well. The liver, bowels and kidneys are stimulated, the stomach strengthened, and robust health quickly follows. Dr. Hamilton's Pills instill vigor and snap into the system, make folks feel youthful and happy. You'll forget you have a stomach, forget your days of sickness if Dr. Hamilton's Pills are used. Insist on having Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, no other medicine so good.

## This Is Real Kultur

## Francis Joseph Ordered Suicide of His Own Soldiers

According to a despatch received in Berne, 1,000 Bohemian soldiers were sent to their death by the Austrian Emperor to expiate an offense committed by others. Two entire battalions of the Twenty-eighth Austrian Infantry Regiment, Czechs from Prague, deserted to the Russians. The Emperor Francis Joseph signed the following decree: "The twenty-eighth Regiment is erased from my army. The remaining officers and men thereof must expiate with their blood the dishonor of their regimental comrades." The remnant of the regiment, the third battalion, numbering over 1,000 Czechs from Prague, of ages varying from 18 to 20, was sent to the Isonzo and thrown against the Italian lines, under orders to make a frontal attack upon an exceptionally exposed position. The Italians annihilated the battalion, there being only eighteen survivors. On April 17, 1916, the Emperor related the regiment "for gallantry on the Isonzo," the deserters in Galicia having been executed.

**For Frost Bites and Chilblains.**—Chilblains come from undue exposure to slush and cold and frost-bite from the icy winds of winter. In the treatment of either there is no better preparation than Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil, as it counteracts the inflammation and relieves the pain. The action of the oil is instantaneous and its application is extremely simple.

"You have long rambles in the country?" asked the impudent girl. "Yes, indeed," responded the young man in the green hat with the purple band and buckled shoes. "When I go in the country all nature seems to smile!" "Gracious! I don't blame her. It is a wonder she doesn't laugh outright."

## Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

It was the first case ever tried in Stony Gulch, and the jury had sat for hours arguing and disputing. At last they straggled back, and the foreman, a tall mountaineer, expressed the general opinion: "We don't think he did it," he said slowly, "for we allow he wan't there; but we think he would ef he'd had the chanst."

She: Now that you've got a raise of sixty a month, Tom, we can afford a more expensive flat.

He: But we're very comfortable here. How would it do if I ask the landlord to raise our rent?

## "Silver Gloss"

## Canada's finest

## Laundry Starch

Three generations of Canadian housewives have used "Silver Gloss" for all their home laundry work. They know that "Silver Gloss" always gives the best results. At your grocer's.

## THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

Montreal, Cardinal, Brantford, Fort William.  
Sellers of "Silver Gloss" and "Lily White" Corn Starch, and Borden's Corn Starch.

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## Expecting Too Much

## Defeat of Germany May Be a More Gradual Process Than Many Expect

We see much these days, in newspapers which ought to know better, about the certainty of the British army soon smashing the German defence and forcing the German army back to the Rhine. Such talk does harm. It serves to rouse hopes and expectations which must bring bitter disappointment and perhaps discouragement.

We believe that the Anglo-French strategy in this offensive movement does not aim so much at breaking through the German defence as at wearing out the German resistance by continuous pounding. On the eastern and western fronts the daily toll of life is terribly great; but the allies are willing to sacrifice men so long as they exact equal toll from the enemy, knowing that they can stand the drain longer than he can. Before the end of the year the Germans are not unlikely to be so embarrassed for want of reserves that they will decide to shorten their lines on both fronts in order to husband their strength—for the shortening of their lines will, of course, increase their power of resistance. This course will make retirement necessary, and it may be that a good part of French and Belgian territory will be voluntarily evacuated by the enemy by the end of the year.—From the Hamilton Herald.

## Off to Battle as if to a Picnic

A platoon sergeant gives the following story:

We had carried the first two lines and, on getting into the third, we saw the Germans coming up from the two exits of a deep dugout, and pairing off down the trench. Our platoon commander got into the trench and dugout on either side of him, say fifteen yards away. A German would rush out from No. 1 exit—over he went. Then one would come out from No. 2 exit, and over he went. Our officer was as cool as a cucumber—he simply turned from right to left and fired just as if he was in a shooting saloon. It was the best bit of fancy shooting I've seen—"all prizes, no blanks." After we'd finished that bit of business—it only took about a minute—off he went again, and I got shot in the shoulder, but I saw our officer and the rest of the boys going forward as if they were off to a picnic.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, — Ever since coming home from the Boer War I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, the effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,

JOHN WALSH.

"Of course you want to serve your country," said the patriotic citizen. "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I want my constituents to have first helping, as far as possible."—Washington Star.

## A Yankee Appreciation of England.

No one who see an English newspaper can fail to be impressed with the generous energy of the English people, even at this time of trial, for

## ARLINGTON

## WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. To 25c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited  
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

## A Real Puzzle. GOLD WATCH FREE

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well-known town in the world. A magnificent watch, Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. SEND NOW!  
"BARGAIN" WATCH CO. (400 Dept.), 89, Cornhill Rd., London, N.

## The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

## Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

## Kitchener as Prophet

## Foretold Early Use of Battle Formation for Aeroplanes

A story told in London relates that at the very beginning of the war the late Lord Kitchener was visiting a certain flying ground in England, watching men fly and listening to what the officer commanding had to say. "You ought," said the Secretary for War suddenly, "to learn to fly in regular formation." The officer replied that that was impossible because machines could neither travel far enough nor stay long enough in the air.

"You will have to do it, all the same," Lord Kitchener said. "Before this war is over." In the opinion of airmen the suggestion was absurd at that time, but it has come true. Both by the British and the French reconnaissance and observation work is now carried out in regular battle formation. Aerial warfare is, in fact, going through all the stages which warfare by sea went through, the development of three months being about equivalent to that of a century in the older service.

**TRAVEL THE BRIGHT WAY**

**2 IN 1**

**Shoe Polishes**

**BLACK WHITE TAN**

**KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT**  
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA



## WAR LOAN

# DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

### ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;  
30 " " 16th October, 1916;  
30 " " 15th November, 1916;  
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

## Hotel Matters

Mayor Osmond and Coudeillor Reed took a trip to Calgary on Saturday in reference to the opening of the hotel. They were received very cordially by Mr. McMillan of the Calgary Brewing Co. and were given the assurance that the hotel would be opened as soon as they could secure the proper person to run it, in fact he had made arrangements with a gentleman to come to Didsbury either the day (Saturday) the delegation met him or on Sunday to go through the house with a view to taking it over. During the interview Mr. McMillan again stated that he held nothing against the Town as he had informed the Mayor at a previous meeting and that the hotel would be opened. He suggested that perhaps we might be able to legislate in favor of the hotel in regard to boarding houses; as this would be discriminating legislation the delegation felt they could not promise anything along this line but assured him that there was no question but that the hotel would be well supported by local people if it was under proper management.

The fact that the Council had already thrown off the business tax for this year was mentioned and Mr. McMillan seemed to be satisfied about this.

The feeling of the Mayor and Mr. Reed after the meeting was that cordial relations existed between Mr. McMillan and the Town but owing to circumstances arrangements had been delayed in opening the house because of the difficulty in getting good men to run it.

On Sunday the gentleman spoken of above, Mr. C. H. Bright of Calgary with Mrs. Bright came to town by automobile and inspected the Hotel and afterwards called upon Mayor Osmond for a few minutes. He stated that he was considering taking over the Hotel and during the conversation asked if we could give a further rebate of business tax for next year. The Mayor stated that this year's Council had no power to legislate for next year but that no doubt next year's Council would try to do the right thing by him. He also wished to know if the Town would give him a lower electric light rate. The Mayor promised to take up the matter and let him know early this week. If arrangements are satisfactory with the Company Mr. and Mrs. Bright hope to have everything in readiness to open up by the first of next month.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Opera House, Saturday evening "Primrose Path," and other good features.

Miss Ruby Farrell of Edmonton, sister of Mrs. (Dr.) Clarke, is visiting with Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Clarke.

Miss Dolly Stark and Miss Dora Atkins will serve for the Tipperary Club in the Red Cross rooms on Wednesday afternoon, September 20th.

Mr. Ray Dowdell was a visitor with Mr. and Mrs. J. McGhee last week. Ray was on his way to his father's home in the States.

You can get the hat you would like to wear at the price you ought to pay at the Stevens Millinery Parlors.

Mrs. W. G. Liesemer, Mrs. E. G. Reitzel and Mrs. (Dr.) J. L. Clarke will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon.

Miss Freda Sweet, teacher of pianoforte, has resumed her class for the winter and will be in town every Saturday. Studio at the residence of Mr. A. G. Studer.

Mrs. Coates of Elkton has received word that her only son W. R., is in a base hospital in France. He was seriously wounded about three weeks ago. Mrs. Hogg has also received word that her son Tom has also been wounded but not seriously it is thought.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. wish to thank all those who so kindly assisted and contributed various articles towards their booth at the fair grounds on Friday last. The proceeds from the same amounted to \$24.00. Those having pie plates, cream jugs, etc., can get same from Mrs. Garner.

Dr. G. R. Ross, A. G. Studer and Mayor Osmond and son Fred started on a motor trip to Edmonton on Tuesday afternoon. A rescue party had better be organized so as to be prepared to dig them out from some place along the road. They could not afford to take a team with them but it is to be hoped they will meet up with some good Samaritans on their journey.

The W.C.T.U. held a meeting at the home of Mrs. W. F. Sick on Tuesday afternoon. Three delegates were elected to attend the Convention to be held at Red Deer on September 29th, 30th, and October 1st and 2nd. The meeting was closed with prayer.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD,  
Secretary, W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.  
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.  
Business Phone 120  
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Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba  
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.  
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 123

DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE  
GRADUATE OPTICIAN  
32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta  
CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M1121  
EDMONTON OFFICE, WILLIAMSON BUILDING. PHONE 5235

Born

GATEMAN—On Sunday, September 10th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. James Gateman, a son.